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FACTS ABOUT MEAT SUPPLY

Evidence in Export Figures and Slaughter Statistics

Official government figures showing exports of meat products for October and for the ten months of the year, as indicated in the last issue of The National Provisioner, show pretty near a low-water mark in our export meat trade. Export values for October were the lowest for many years, and in some instances the trade was more than cut in half. For the year to date a similar tendency was shown.

There is but one explanation for the remarkable state of affairs as it exists at this time, and as it is reflected in these figures. We have been unable to supply the world with meat products in former volume. Even at the high prices which many products have commanded American packers have been unable to furnish product for export purposes. This has not been because of increased home consumption, but because the raw material has not been obtainable from which to produce the products.

Receipts of hogs at the six principal packing points to date have been close to 3,000,000 head less than last year. Receipts of cattle for the year to date have been about 100,000 head in excess of last year, but the excess in number means nothing. The bulk of cattle marketed has been poor, thin stuff, as the average weights have shown, or the shorted, "warmed-up" variety which dressed out poorly and yielded beef which was a drug on the market. There is proof of this in the fact that our only increase in exports was in cured beef, the surplusage of this thin stuff which home consumers would not buy and which had to be salted or pickled and sent abroad.

Giving the Lie to the Figures.

Beef production has not been equal in quantity or quality to demand. So high an authority as the Secretary of Agriculture called attention forcibly to this fact months ago, and he and his subordinates are now engaged in an energetic effort to awaken farmers to the necessity of enlarging their production of meat animals.

And yet in the face of such authority, and against the plain evidence of figures as shown in the statistics of meat slaughters and of meat exports, there has recently been an attempt on the part of sensational newspapers to charge that high prices are the result of manipulation on the part of the meat trade. Not only that, but from these same sources

this week comes the additional charge that the packers are trying to hoodwink the public with false explanations of the situation, and to convince consumers of a false shortage in order that they may further raise prices.

These newspapers make the bald statement that claims of a shortage are shown to have been untrue. In other words, they give the lie to Secretary Wilson and his experts, and to the official figures of slaughter operations and of meat exports. These charges doubtless will find wide circulation in the daily press throughout the country. Wherever they appear the meat trade should see that they are paralleled with the official figures, as found in Government and trade reports, and the statements of Secretary Wilson and other Government authorities.

What the Figures Actually Show.

Detailed preliminary reports of meat exports for October and for the ten months of the year are made public this week by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. As has been said, they show the lowest October total for many years, and also the lowest ten months' total. For October the total exports of meat and dairy products were but \$8,736,740 in value, which is over \$3,000,000 less than a year ago, \$4,000,000 less than two years ago, and \$6,000,000 less than three years ago. For the ten months of the year to date the total value of meat and dairy products exports was \$112,286,053, which is nearly \$22,000,000 less than a year ago, nearly \$39,000,000 less than two years ago and \$50,000,000 less than three years ago.

If the cattle were in the country of the quantity and quality demanded, nothing could keep them out of the export trade to England. And yet exports of meat animals for the ten months of the year were valued at but \$12,823,511, compared to \$20,946,320 in 1908, and \$28,969,492 in 1907, and \$31,797,937 in 1906, and \$33,661,166 in 1905.

Exports of fresh beef for October were less than half what they were a year ago, a decrease of 6,250,000 pounds for the month, and for the ten months a falling off of 51,000,000 pounds compared to last year. For October other export decreases were: Lard, 12,000,000 pounds less; oleo oil and neutral lard, 5,000,000 pounds less; bacon and hams, each 4,000,000 pounds less; pork, 1,500,000

pounds less; tallow, 2,000,000 pounds less, and other losses in proportion, with the single exception as above noted, that of cured beef, where there was an increase in exports of about 500,000 pounds, as compared to a year ago.

For the ten months of 1909 losses occurred as follows, compared to a year ago: Lard, 82,000,000 pounds less; pork, 60,000,000 pounds less; fresh beef, 51,000,000 pounds less; bacon, 40,000,000 pounds less; oleo oil and neutral lard, 26,000,000 pounds less; hams and shoulders, 20,000,000 pounds less; tallow, 16,000,000 pounds less, and canned beef, about 2,000,000 pounds less. Cured beef alone showed an increase over a year ago of 500,000 pounds.

Detailed Figures of Meat Exports.

Detailed reports for the month and ten months, with comparisons, are as follows:

Cattle.—October, 1908, 16,686 head, value \$1,512,827; October, 1909, 12,607 head, value \$1,162,688. For ten months ending October, 1908, 219,260 head, value \$20,207,203; same period, 1909, 137,327 head, value \$12,562,463. Hogs.—October, 1908, 2,577 head, value \$28,334; October, 1909, 7 head, value \$230. For ten months ending October, 1908, 25,791 head, value \$229,641; same period, 1909, 10,756 head, value \$64,649.

Sheep.—October, 1908, 7,548 head, value \$37,339; October, 1909, 6,435 head, value \$26,214. For ten months ending October, 1908, 86,603 head, value \$509,385; same period, 1909, 40,532 head, value \$196,399.

Beef, Canned.—October, 1908, 1,963,209 lbs., value \$222,741; October, 1909, 1,612,520 lbs., value \$175,517. For ten months ending October, 1908, 13,776,048 lbs., value \$1,407,076; same period, 1909, 12,010,940 lbs., value \$1,321,611.

Beef, Fresh.—October, 1908, 13,009,532 lbs., value \$1,297,192; October, 1909, 6,871,135 lbs., value \$693,873. For ten months ending October, 1908, 130,829,771 lbs., value \$13,388,541; same period, 1909, 79,664,383 lbs., value \$8,172,179.

Beef, Salted or Pickled.—October, 1908, 3,868,735 lbs., value \$295,159; October, 1909, 4,284,707 lbs., value \$313,393. For ten months ending October, 1908, 36,047,914 lbs., value \$2,663,219; same period, 1909, 36,644,880 lbs., value \$2,762,220.

Tallow.—October, 1908, 4,281,530 lbs., value \$230,601; October, 1909, 2,231,704 lbs., value \$128,893. For ten months ending October, 1908, 62,489,598 lbs., value \$3,524,346; same period, 1909, 46,181,482 lbs., value \$2,617,364.

Bacon.—October, 1908, 17,549,348 lbs., value \$1,870,036; October, 1909, 12,962,834 lbs., value \$1,524,995. For ten months ending October, 1908, 215,912,489 lbs., value \$22,524,094; same period, 1909, 176,741,035 lbs., value \$19,042,120.

Hams and Shoulders Cured.—October, 1908, 14,375,404 lbs., value \$1,613,919; October, 1909, 10,184,245 lbs., value \$1,816,459. For ten months ending October, 1908, 182,694,926

lbs., value \$20,159,679; same period, 1909, 162,969,173 lbs., value \$18,070,978.

Pork, Fresh and Salted or Pickled.—October, 1908, 4,079,307 lbs., value \$376,753; October, 1909, 2,426,374 lbs., value \$268,352. For ten months ending October, 1908, 37,880,453 lbs., value \$8,517,777; same period, 1909, 37,383,371 lbs., value \$3,447,170.

Lard.—October, 1908, 38,276,030 lbs., value \$3,840,917; October, 1909, 26,491,165 lbs., value \$3,055,312. For ten months ending October, 1908, 467,072,891 lbs., value \$42,424,666; same period, 1909, 385,857,184 lbs., value \$40,312,922.

Oleo Oil and Neutral Lard.—October, 1908, 16,328,805 lbs., value \$1,992,618; October, 1909, 11,499,408 lbs., value \$1,303,476. For ten months ending October, 1908, 170,402,438 lbs., value \$16,506,217; same period, 1909, 144,159,254 lbs., value \$15,432,434.

Oleomargarine.—October, 1908, 177,333 lbs., value \$17,942; October, 1909, 212,543 lbs., value \$20,450. For ten months ending October, 1908, 2,133,869 lbs., value \$213,630. Same period, 1909, 2,496,616 lbs., value \$248,364.

Butter.—October, 1908, 441,584 lbs., value \$92,203; October, 1909, 180,152 lbs., value \$44,740. For ten months ending October, 1908, 7,699,055 lbs., value \$1,611,150; same period, 1909, 2,088,105 lbs., value \$483,892.

Total Meat and Dairy Products.—October, 1908, value \$11,933,312; October, 1909, value \$8,736,740. For ten months ending October, 1908, value \$134,060,708; same period, 1909, value \$112,286,053.

Total Meat Animals.—October, 1908, value \$1,578,500; October, 1909, value \$1,179,132. For ten months ending October, 1908, value \$20,946,329; same period, 1909, value \$12,823,511.

THE PROVISION SITUATION.

In reviewing and forecasting the very interesting and critical provision situation at this time, L. J. Schwabacher & Co., of Chicago, who are recognized market authorities, have the following to say, which will be of interest to the trade:

At this time, when the provision market is climbing steadily day after day, and almost everyone is expecting still higher prices, it is well to try and take a dispassionate view of the situation and sound a note of warning to those who are now in control of our market.

We not only grant, but we ourselves have been among the foremost to herald the fact, that the hog crop is at least 40 per cent. short of last year. We admit also that the bulls have absolute control of the market and may force prices higher. We know better than almost anyone how empty the D. S. cellars and lard tanks are; that the foreign demand is excellent, with famine prices for lard in Liverpool and Germany.

But it's a long lane that has no ash barrel, and we would not be surprised if these belated bulls who are now the biggest buyers, were to find themselves enacting the role of ash barrel before Feb. 1.

A careful analysis of the selling during the past week will show that it consisted of (1) profit taking, (2) short selling by the pit crowd; (3) selling of January pork by the largest packers outside of Chicago; (4) selling of January and May product by the Chicago packers.

The profit taking has been on an enormous scale, and many have taken only to go long again at a higher price. The pit crowd have all been laying for a break, and have been forced to cover time and time again, with heavy losses. On any break, however, they will help hammer the prices to recoup their losses.

The January pork that has been sold lately will be delivered. The fact that there is 16,000 barrels in stock not deliverable, will only lessen the value of new pork. There has been a good deal of unostentatious selling by the Chicago packers during the past week. They are willing to let the market advance for the present, as they are raising their selling averages with every new sale.

Don't forget that product bought now will

have to be sold in the pit, and that any increase in hog receipts or let-up in the cash demand or any attempt at liquidation by the big holders will be the signal for a raid. Remember that the delivery of lard in January will necessitate a carrying charge. We do not think a break is coming at once; we do not say prices may not work higher; but we believe that the man who sells May ribs at these prices and can afford to protect his trades will obtain a profit eventually.

BRITISH LIVESTOCK STATISTICS.

The following report was prepared by Dr. W. H. Wray, inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, stationed at London, for Consul-General John L. Griffiths:

It is almost impossible to procure the exact number of livestock slaughtered throughout Great Britain per annum or the quantity of hides in existence, but the following figures may be of assistance in arriving at estimates. The numbers of fat and store cattle and sheep entered at the different markets of England and Scotland in 1908 were as follows:

	England.	Scotland.	Total.
Fat cattle...	776,332	253,646	1,029,978
Store cattle...	633,099	300,658	933,757
Fat sheep...	2,868,000	896,695	3,764,695
Store sheep...	1,263,094	1,485,828	2,748,922
Total	5,540,525	2,936,827	8,477,352

The number of livestock imported from Ireland in 1908 was as follows: Horses, 28,653; fat cattle, 258,693; store cattle, 538,125; calves, 64,850; sheep, 367,076; lambs, 608,608; fat hogs, 371,537; store hogs, 15,939. The number of live animals imported from foreign countries in 1908 was as follows: Horses, 13,218; cattle, 383,130 (260,711 from the United States); sheep, 78,900 (64,218 from the United States).

It is safe to assume that the fat stock and the imported live cattle and sheep were for slaughtering purposes; consequently most of their hides would be placed upon the market during the year. During 1908 there were imported 357,375 cwt. (1 cwt. = 112 pounds) of dry and 691,086 cwt. of wet hides, including raw and pieces. Some of the hides taken from the imported cattle at Deptford and Birkenhead are returned to the United States and Canada, 7,797 being exported from Deptford in 1908.

MEAT AND HIDES IN FRANCE.

Consul-General Frank H. Mason reports the number of animals slaughtered in Paris, in an average year, as follows: Cattle, 250,000; calves, 205,000; sheep and goats, 1,676,000; hogs, 230,000. Nearly all these animals are raised in France, the stock raisers of the country being protected by a very high tariff.

France imported 49,718 metric tons of raw hides in 1908, of which 2,180 tons came from the United States, while the exports of hides during the same year amounted to 39,626 tons, of which 4,840 tons went to the United States. Since the new American tariff went into effect making hides free of duty the export from this district to the United States has greatly increased.

ARMOUR MORTGAGE TO COVER BONDS.

A mortgage of \$50,000,000, covering land and plants of Armour & Company and the Armour Packing Company in New York, Illinois, Iowa and Texas, was recorded this week. It is made out to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as mortgagee. It was given to secure an issue of bonds by the Armour companies. It was drawn last spring and acknowledged last week.

FRENCH FIX COTTON OIL TARIFF.

Cable advices from Paris report that the French Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday adopted the revised duty on cottonseed oil. The general rate is nine and the minimum six francs per 100 kilos, instead of a uniform rate of 6 francs, as previously provided.

Later cable advices contradicted this report, and one report states that the duty was fixed at 18 francs maximum and 12 francs minimum. If this action is taken it will be regarded as a hostile act on the part of France, and will call for retaliation under the 25 per cent. maximum clause of our new tariff law.

If the lower duty is fixed by France it will be regarded as a victory for French and American cottonseed oil interests which have been fighting against an increase in the duty inspired by olive oil producers who wanted to shut out American cottonseed oil, so largely used in France both in food and soap-making lines. The benefit of the minimum tariff, which is the same as the old rate, must be given to American cottonseed oil. If it is not it becomes necessary and proper for the imposition by the United States under our new tariff law of an additional duty of 25 per cent. on all French imports to this country. It is not believed that French importing interests would permit such a thing to happen.

NEW COTTON OIL AND MEAT PLANT.

The Columbia Cotton Oil and Provision Company of Washington, D. C., has about completed its \$450,000 plant, which has already been described by The National Provisioner. The plant is located near Arlington Junction, and has been under construction during the past nine months. It will kill 4,000 hogs each week, and in connection will operate a cotton oil refinery and lard compound plant. The refinery has a daily capacity of 1,000 barrels, and is installed in a five-story fire-proof building. The oil will not be touched by hand, but will be deodorized and refined by electrically-driven machinery.

LIVESTOCK MEN IN OLEO FIGHT.

A campaign of education looking to the removal of the tax on oleomargarine was planned at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Livestock Exchange in Chicago this week. A committee was appointed to devise ways and means for the campaign and to begin the work at once, with Chicago as the main base of operations. A. F. Stryker of South Omaha, secretary of the exchange, said the campaign for the removal of the tax would extend to all livestock organizations and their allied interests in the United States, and through them to the people.

GROCERS WANT OLEO TAX REDUCED.

A special committee of six was appointed at the meeting of the St. Louis Retail Grocers' Association last week to meet with the association's legislative committee and Congressmen Gill, Coudrey and Bartholdt in a campaign for legislation by Congress doing away with the present tax of 10 cents on colored and one-half cent a pound on uncolored oleomargarine. A uniform 2-cent tax is asked.

LOCAL MEAT INSPECTION

Need of State and Municipal Inspection as a Supplement to Federal Inspection

BY A. M. FARRINGTON, D. V. M., Assistant Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry.

(Continued from a recent issue.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—In this discussion of the question of local meat inspection, prepared by Dr. Farrington to be read at a meeting of State and national veterinary inspectors, he shows the development which has taken place in meat inspection in the United States and the wide scope of federal inspection. By comparing the number of meat animals inspected by the government with the total estimated slaughters in the United States, he shows the great amount of meat animals slaughtered outside federal inspection, and the urgent necessity of building up systems of local inspection to co-operate with the federal service in covering the field. He also strongly advocates a system of central or co-operative abattoirs in localities where small slaughterers cannot afford to erect individual plants of modern design, and he shows how these slaughterers may add to their profits by the saving of by-products through the use of modern equipment. Of course the writer's suggestions as to union abattoirs apply only where the individuals do such a small trade that individual plants are impracticable.]

It is seen from the figures already quoted that practically five million cattle, nearly eight million sheep, and over ten million hogs were slaughtered in 1907 without Federal inspection, to which may be added about three million calves. All these 26,000,000 animals were consumed by the people of the United States, and the responsibility of inspecting them has rested wholly upon the State and local authorities, since they are beyond the reach of the Federal inspectors.

The slaughterhouses where animals are killed for local consumption are usually isolated and scattered about the city or town, either situated on some back street surrounded by stables and dwelling houses, or outside of the corporate limits, each butcher apparently trying to avoid observation. In many instances the houses are located on the banks of streams or creeks and the drainage is towards such streams. Frequently the offal is thrown on the banks to decay or to be devoured by hogs or rats.

Such houses, in addition to being unsightly, malodorous, unclean, and insanitary in the extreme, are actually centers for spreading disease. Where hogs are slaughtered it is more than probable that a hog infected with trichinae will be killed. The offal of such a hog when eaten by rats will infect them. These rats when eaten by hogs will again communicate the disease. Rats act as direct transmitters of trichinosis to hogs, and this is not the only disease which may be spread by offal feeding to hogs.

Old worn-out dairy cows are not infrequently killed at these houses, and from the large amount of tuberculosis found in this grade of cattle it follows that tuberculosis will be communicated to hogs feeding upon the offal.

The local slaughterhouse is also the center of infection for a number of animal parasites which are injurious to livestock or, in some cases, even to man, and which are spread by dogs. It is well known that dogs come to such slaughterhouses for food, and when infected viscera are eaten by them they become infected and through them infection may be transmitted to other animals and to man. Several species of tapeworms are distributed in this manner.

Hog cholera is another disease which is spread from local slaughterhouses by improper disposal of the offal. This disease is communicated either by direct infection from hogs eating diseased viscera, or by the infec-

tion being carried in rivers or creeks and spreading to farms lower down.

That the conditions which obtain at these local slaughterhouses need attention from authorities competent to deal with the situation is shown by a recent investigation made by the State Board of Health of Indiana of those slaughterhouses which do not have Federal inspection. The report says that "Of the 327 slaughterhouses inspected only 23, or about 7 per cent, were found to fulfill the sanitary standards."

A concrete example of conditions as they exist may be cited of a city less than fifty miles from Washington. In this city there are 275 slaughterhouses which do not have Federal inspection. The approximate combined yearly kill at these plants is nearly 2,000,000 animals, as follows: cattle, 38,000; hogs, 516,000; sheep, 1,220,000, calves, 108,000; total, 1,892,000. The meat inspection force of this city consists of three men, one State inspector and two city inspectors. None of them are veterinarians, but were formerly butchers. Their inspection necessarily must be hasty and superficial. It is, of course, a physical impossibility for these inspectors to make a postmortem examination of all animals slaughtered. They merely make occasional visits to the killing beds, usually when cows are slaughtered.

In another large eastern city there are only four slaughterhouses in the city proper which do not have Federal inspection. The total kill at these places is about 1,000 cattle and 2,500 hogs per month. The only inspection is furnished by one inspector of the Board of Health. This inspector is not a veterinarian.

By these few examples it can be readily appreciated that it is necessary to improve the efficiency of the inspection of meat and meat food products that are consumed entirely within a state. It is almost impossible to secure an effective system of local meat inspection without a great increase in the number of competent meat inspectors employed, or a concentration of the business of slaughtering.

It is largely on account of the multiplicity of slaughterhouses that thorough systems of meat inspection have not been more generally established. In the small houses very frequently the slaughtering is done at night, or very early in the morning, and it would necessitate the employment of a small army of meat inspectors to provide a sufficient number so that one should be present at each plant.

The plan of concentration of slaughtering is supported by the experience of all the older civilized countries. It is recommended not only because it facilitates the inspection of meat, but because of numerous other advantages. Since the local slaughterhouses, especially, are prolific sources for the spread of disease, the segregation of such places would materially reduce the number of centers of infection. It would eliminate all the small, poorly-built, badly-managed slaughterhouses, which are in many instances, nuisances in their respective neighborhoods.

It would give the small butchers the advantage enjoyed by wholesalers and the large

packers; they could use the machinery installed and the increased facilities supplied in the way of an abundance of hot and cold water for cleaning purposes which are greatly superior in a large plant, and the refrigeration is more perfect in such a plant and would result in increased wholesomeness of meat to their customers. The character of the local meat supply would gain in reputation and would enter into competition with that supplied by the large packers. A large establishment can be conducted by co-operation among the butchers at less expense. Such a system is a great safeguard to the consumer of meats, while it subjects the butchers to no hardships whatever, but makes it more convenient and cheaper for them to conduct their trade. In Europe such union or central abattoirs are owned by the municipalities, and undoubtedly this is the best system, since all butchers are assured of equal rights and privileges. Germany has more than six hundred slaughterhouses belonging to municipalities.

If cities and towns of the United States are not prepared to adopt the plan of municipal abattoirs they can at least require a segregation of slaughtering and require animals to receive a careful post mortem inspection at the time of slaughter.

One immense advantage to be derived from the consolidation of slaughterhouses would be the increased value received from the by-products, which are practically lost by the small slaughterer.

That the value of such by-products is an important item is apparent from the statement of J. Ogden Armour, made to the Bureau of Corporations in the recent investigation of the beef industry. He spoke as follows:

"The ability of wholesale butchers in the small towns to compete with the large packers in the sale of beef depends entirely upon conditions. At times such butchers can buy cattle so cheap that the large packers are almost excluded from doing business in the small towns. When such a butcher has to buy his cattle in the same market that the large packers do, who are able, through our economies in manufacture and through making articles of value out of what would go to waste in his establishment, to sell to the retailers at a lower price than the local wholesale butcher can do."

The Value of By-Products.

From this statement and from other statements of a similar kind made in this investigation it is evident that the value of the by-products is an important source of benefit; in fact, it has been stated that the packing business of to-day would be carried on at a loss but for the utilization of the by-products. Whether this be true or not, it must be conceded that the saving of these products and converting them into articles of commercial value is a powerful argument for the centralization of small slaughterhouses. It is by

(Continued on page 21.)

MEAT INSPECTION IN INDIANA.

Three country slaughterhouses in various parts of Indiana were ordered closed by the State board of health at its last meeting, and a fourth was placed on probation. It is the purpose of the State board to compel a more general observance of the laws of the State by the proprietors of the small country slaughterhouses.

This work is in the hands of the township boards. The law is amply strong to sustain any action that may be taken to abate the nuisances. The public hearing disclosed that some towns boards of health not only permitted slaughterhouses to be maintained in an unsanitary condition, but allowed the city to dump its garbage in the township territory. Members of one town board explained that they believed the town could do what it pleased with land it had bought, even if it created a nuisance.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Leder Oil Company, Demopolis, Ala., will rebuild burned cotton oil plant.

The Choctaw Cotton Oil Company will erect an oil refinery at Shawnee, Okla.

The recently organized Farmers' Fertilizer Company will erect a plant near Grogan, O.

Mayor J. L. Sherard is interested in the establishment of a central abattoir at Anderson, S. C.

The Toledo Fertilizer Company, Toledo, O., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock.

Henry Folmar has commenced the erection of a large slaughter house at Clifton Heights, W. Va.

The G. W. Sanders Fertilizer Company, Fairfield, Fla., will establish a plant costing \$10,000.

The slaughterhouse belonging to L. Schneider at Salinas, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

The Diamond Cotton Oil Company, a new concern at Lake City, Fla., has commenced operations.

The Union Stock Yards Company, Wichita, Kan., has increased its capital stock to \$1,500,000.

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta, Ga., will establish a cottonseed oil mill at Charlotte, N. C.

E. E. Brown and others are interested in the establishment of a packing plant at Natchez, Miss.

The Helman Besonette Company, Austin, Tex., has changed its name to the Texas Packing Company.

A. J. Manee has erected a cold storage building 22 x 26 feet, also a slaughterhouse, at Jonesville, Mich.

The Edward Glover Fertilizer Company, Camden, O., has increased its capital stock from \$6,000 to \$20,000.

Armour & Co. have closed a deal for prop-

erty at Stamford, Conn., on which a branch house will be erected.

Fire destroyed a large warehouse at Cairo, Ill., belonging to the Roberts Cotton Oil Company, causing a heavy loss.

The S. & S. Company has awarded contract for the erection of its proposed addition to its plant at Kansas City, Mo.

J. G. Ellis, A. D. Grant and others have incorporated the Western Butchers' Supply Company of San Francisco, Cal.

Ground has been broken on the wharf property of John E. Mincey at Bridgeton, N. J., for the erection of a large fertilizer plant.

The S. & S. Company will erect a two-story branch house, costing \$20,000, at Brook avenue, near 152d street, New York City, N. Y.

The Crescent Lake, Land and Livestock Company has been incorporated at Wilmington, Del., with \$500,000 capital stock, to breed and grow livestock.

The Brighton Packing Company, Portland, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000. President, C. E. Eaton; treasurer, T. L. Croteau.

The Manchester Slaughtering and Rendering Company, Manchester, N. H., has been granted a permit for the erection of an addition to its plant on Hancock street.

The Eckart Packing Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., will erect an addition to its plant. The structure will be three stories high, 40 x 60 feet, and cost around \$12,000.

The K. & J. Soap Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by H. S. Knabenschue, C. E. Siegel and C. F. Jacobs.

The Brownsville Cotton Oil and Ice Company, Brownsville, Tenn., capitalized at \$100,000, has filed a copy of its charter with the Secretary of State. It is a Maine corporation.

The J. L. Oxley Company of Chicago has

been incorporated in Illinois, to do general poultry, butter and egg business. Capital, \$5,000. Incorporators: F. L. Goff, William A. Bither and F. T. Murray.

Hull-Wyly Company, Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000, to deal in fertilizers, farm products, lumber, etc. J. Hull, T. S. Wyly and G. Foster are the incorporators.

The Adolph Shorr Company has been formed in New York City to deal in butter, eggs and poultry. Capital, \$5,000. Incorporators: Bessie Shorr, Adolph Shorr, of New York, and Harry Elias, of Newark, N. J.

The Blue Ridge Lard Company, Roanoke, Va., has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in lard, with a capital stock of \$10,000. O. H. Meador, president; C. R. Pretivell, vice president, and J. H. Holcomb, treasurer.

The Merchants' Supply Company of Flint, Mich., has filed its articles of association to conduct a wholesale grocery, provision, produce and fruit business. This organization fills the demand for such a wholesale house in this growing city.

Swift & Company are preparing to remodel the beef and hog coolers at its plant at St. Joseph, Mo., which will necessitate the reconstruction of the upper floors in these buildings. The work will cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000 to \$100,000.

N. H. Brent, Paris, Ky.; J. H. Stewart and I. C. Waddell, Millersburg, Ky., have incorporated the Brent Brothers' Poultry Company of Millersburg, Ky., with \$4,000 capital stock. Plants are to be established at Millersburg, Flemingsburg, Carlisle and Marshall, Ky.

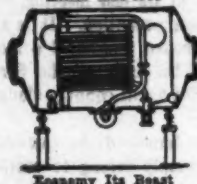
On Nov. 6 J. E. Thom of Saginaw, Mich., sold his established merchandise brokerage business to George F. Talladay of Detroit, Mich., who will take it over at once. Mr. Talladay is an experienced man in this line. Mr. Thom will after Nov. 15 be connected with the Merchants' Supply Company of Flint, Mich.

ASPHALT MASTIC AND ASPHALT-MIXTURES AND QUOTATIONS

MATERIALS	Cost, sq. ft. 1 1/4 in. thick	Cost per sq. ft. per year	Cost per sq. ft. per year	QUOTATIONS	Per Ton	
	Cents	Cents	Cents		Net weight	Gross weight
"Wasatch" Mastic in Blocks, Grit and Asphalt	10.2	1.02		A "Wasatch" Mastic in Blocks..... Made of our genuine "Wasatch" Asphaltic Lime Rock obtained from our own mines in Utah. Note.—"Wasatch" is a very superior asphaltic lime rock, and equal if not superior to the famous Neuchatel, which for 30 or 40 years has been used with extraordinary success abroad. "Wasatch" is richer in bitumen and runs more uniform.	\$16.75	
"Wasatch" Pulverized, Asphalt and Grit	9.2	.92		B "Pioneer" No. 882 Mastic in Blocks..... Made of our Pure Asphalt, Limestone Dust and Grit.	12.25	
"Pioneer" Mastic in Blocks, Grit and Asphalt	8.		1.6	C "Pioneer" Pure Asphalt No. 983..... A Pure Asphalt, melting point about 100° F. Specially adapted for floors in cold temperatures. Note.—This material can be used either as a flux in manipulating "A" and "B." or in making up straight Mastic ready for the floor.		\$17.50
"Pioneer" Asphalt, Grit and Dust.....	5.1		1.02	D "Pioneer" Pure Asphalt No. 933..... A Pure Asphalt, melting point about 208° F. Specially adapted for all floors except where subjected to freeze, tem. Note.—This can be used as a flux, etc., same as "C."		20.25
The above mixes have been found to give good results, particularly the "Wasatch." We shall be glad to submit our idea of mixes for rooms of different temperatures, etc.				E Pulverized "Wasatch" Asphaltic Lime Rock	20.00	
				Shipped in sacks. To be mixed on job with Grit and Limestone Dust and our Pure Asphalt No. 933. Note remarks under "A" as to the superior character of "Wasatch" asphaltic lime rock. Note.—We will make lower prices against firm contracts.		

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LILLIE EVAPORATOR
Model 1904-1905



Economy Its Boast

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

For Glue and Other Packing House Products

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Undoubtedly the most economical and in other respects the best apparatus on the market for packing house products.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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THE LAST STRAW

Trade interests in the United States in many lines are deeply interested at this time in possible action of our Government under the maximum clause of the new tariff act with relation to those foreign nations which have discriminated against our exports. The law provides that the President must in March next declare an arbitrary advance of 25 per cent. in duty on all products imported from such countries as do not give the United States the benefits of the "most favored nation" in their tariff regulations. Opinions differ as to the effect the enforce-

ment of this clause will have, whether conciliatory or antagonistic. However, it is there, and the meat trade for one hopes that the President will use the club thus placed in his hands to get a full measure of justice for our meat exports, at least, from countries like Germany and France, which have discriminated so unjustly against them in the past.

At this juncture the potash situation bobs up as a very unpleasant factor for the German Government to consider in determining its stand with regard to the United States. The potash supplies for our immense and growing fertilizer industry come from Germany, as is well known, and have heretofore been in the control of a syndicate which exacted its own price. Lately this syndicate has gone to pieces, and American fertilizer interests have taken the opportunity to make contracts for potash supplies for a term of years at a figure approximating \$15 to \$20 per ton under the old price of the German syndicate.

It is voluntarily stated by the German firms making these contracts that they will be able to derive a handsome profit at the new figure. Yet the German Government is in a great stew over the march stolen on its syndicate friends by Americans, and there is serious talk of the imposition by the German Government of a tax on all potash exported to the United States which shall be equal to the difference between the old and new price. In other words the German Government, in an attempt to re-establish a monopoly of the potash market by private German interests, proposes to absorb the saving which American manufacturers have made over the cost of their potash supplies under former conditions.

What an opportunity for the American tariff board in its capacity as an adviser to the President in this matter of the maximum tariff clause of our new law! It is said that the Germans, following the first flush of their enthusiasm for a potash surtax to maintain the monopoly, have been soberly considering the chance the American Government would have for reprisal. Talk about a "tariff club"! If this German potash proposition is ever put into law no further excuse will be needed for the enforcement of the maximum clause of our law against Germany.

That nation has too long maintained an imperiously unjust attitude toward American products. Their treatment of our meat exports is a shining example of unfair discrimination beside which even the luster of the potash surtax is dimmed. If a "last straw" is needed to break the back of Mr. Taft's good nature toward Germany, the potash proposition should certainly be sufficient.

ABETTING THE OLEO FRAUD

The United States Government continues to sanction by law that fraud on the consumer whereby he buys oleomargarine under the name of butter and at the fictitious butter price, and at the same time it permits its own treasury to be robbed of something over nine cents revenue tax on every pound so illegally marketed. The size of the fraud on the consumer and the magnitude of the looting of the Treasury is indicated in the following comment by the Inter-State Grocer on the figures in the latest Government oleo tax report:

The strongest argument that oleomargarine is being purchased uncolored by peddlers and colored by them to imitate butter is given in the report of the October oleomargarine output in Chicago. According to the sale of stamps, there were 251,983 pounds of the colored and 8,262,256 pounds of the uncolored. This shows that 8,010,273 more pounds of the uncolored were sold by the manufacturers than the colored, but the fact remains that these figures are reversed before the oleomargarine reaches the consumer. In other words, the greater part of these 8,262,256 pounds of the uncolored are colored before being sold to the consumer. The Government, however, does not get the 10 cents per pound tax on this. The consumer pays that to the peddler moonshiners.

The significance of the figures quoted lies not so much in the revelation of the magnitude of the "moonshine" trade, however, as in the argument they furnish for a change in the Federal law. The illegal sale of oleomargarine by this irresponsible peddler class will continue and increase just as long as the Government by law puts a premium on the fraud.

The law not only offers a reward to moonshiners, but it enables the butter interests to maintain a fictitious price for their product. That was the object for which the law was enacted, to give them a monopoly of the market. The present high and rising prices of butter are as forceful an argument for the repeal of the law as the oleo figures above quoted. "Fifty-cent butter" is no iridescent dream of the creamery monopolist; it is a very reasonable possibility, provided he can prevent any amendment of the Federal law which would give oleomargarine a fair chance in the market. No wonder he is organizing and declaiming and trying to stir to life all the old bogies that frightened the farmer and the consumer into giving him the law that will make it possible for him to bring about and to maintain "fifty-cent butter" conditions.

And he will have his way unless the farmer realizes how he is being made a cat-paw, the consumer how his pocketbook is being looted, and the meat trader how he is being discriminated against. When these forces unite for a fair deal for oleomargarine we will hear very little more about "fifty-cent butter" and "moonshiner" peddlers of oleomargarine.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

SHOP FATS, TALLOW AND OLEO OIL.

A subscriber of The National Provisioner who recently made inquiries as to the handling of country and other collected fats in the making of oleo oil, etc., asks for additional information. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I want to make edible instead of soap grade tallow out of the residue (oleo scrap) referred to in my previous inquiries. In order to make edible tallow must this residue be melted in an open steam tank, a jacketed kettle or rendered by pressure?

After the fats are melted and the steam shut off and the oil "settled" with salt, it should be siphoned off carefully, so that no water or residue is drawn off with the oil. After all the clear oil has been drawn thus, the residue should be dumped out of the bottom of the kettle into a vat, which should contain all possible of hot water at about 130 degs. Fahr.

This hot water will separate the released oil contained in the residue, which should be skimmed off at once. After all the clear oil has been thus skimmed off, the residue should be heated up to say 200 degs. Fahr., which releases any fat remaining in the residue, which in turn should be skimmed off and if not up to grade should be put into the next batch of fat to be melted.

When all the oil has been skimmed off that is possible, the residue should be sent to the pressure tank and cooked eight or ten hours at forty pounds pressure. The resultant oil may be run off as tallow, or if so desired may be run through in the next batch of fat. This is not advisable, however.

This residue will run about 25 to 30 per cent. of tallow and 10 to 12 per cent. pressed tankage. There should be no delay in handling this residue after the first oil has been drawn, and the receptacles should be kept scrupulously clean.

The subscriber asks further:

In the case of fat which, for instance, is collected fresh and has to travel and is not melted until, say, 48 hours after slaughter, would the condition of this fat be improved on arrival by putting it in brine water before melting? I have had several opinions on this, and the majority are adverse to the use of this brine treatment just before melting on fat which has had to travel.

There is no reason why fats collected and kept around for 48 hours after slaughter

would not be improved by a thorough washing in brine water, and afterwards passed through a vat of cold (iced) water prior to being hashed. This, of course, depends upon how the fats have been handled from the killing beds to the point 48 hours after.

Fats for oleo oil should be trimmed clear of all matter tending to discolor, or affect flavor, and should at once be thoroughly chilled in icewater; that is, after being well washed in say 60 degs. water. The animal heat should be thoroughly eliminated as soon as possible. If this process is not complied with a really first-class oleo oil is impossible. All fats should be cleaned of all impurities possible before hashing, and should be in addition thoroughly chilled at once.

It is better to keep fats in brine water a while than to allow them to lay in bulk in anything but a cold temperature for any length of time. Whatever salt the fats may carry to the kettle precipitates readily. It is not as if the fats had been absorbing salt for weeks, as in the case of fats from cured meats. Brine tends to sweeten; at any rate it arrests fermentation or decomposition if the latter has started in any degree.

Another question asked is:

What is the difference, if any, in the composition and manufacture of cottolene, cottosuet, shortene?

Cottolene, cottosuet, shortene, etc., are names adopted by different firms for lard substitutes for cooking purposes, the formulae differing somewhat, and also the percentages of the different component parts. These fat compounds are made for bakers, restaurants, etc., and for the consuming trade also. In the manufacture of these substitutes both vegetable and animal oils and fats are used, such as cottonseed oil, beef suet, lard, oleo stearine. Any edible vegetable oil or animal fat is permissible if sold as such admixture. At the present price of stock for such material these substitutes would seem an expensive proposition; however, they are in great demand and hence are being made to meet that demand.

Cottolene, suet and shortene in all probability contain little if any hog fats, being made up of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil and oleo stearine or beef suet, either being a highly desirable combination for cooking and shortening purposes. Many butchers

make similar substitutes from their shop fats judiciously mixed, rarely using any cotton seed oil, not knowing how to manipulate this valuable and wholesome product.

KEEP CONCENTRATED TANKAGE DRY.

An inquiry has been received from a packer as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please inform us of the best chemical we could use in concentrated tankage to retain this material in dry condition and thereby eliminate the liability of its becoming sticky or gummy?

As far as is known, nothing has proven so effectual or cheap to prevent the deliquescence of concentrated tankage as copperas (green vitriol), otherwise sulphate of iron. Other means have been tried but discarded as too expensive and ineffectual. We have written quite recently of the manner of manipulating concentrated tankages, or rather the tank water.

If "stick" is to be mixed with tankage there is no necessity to use any chemical, providing the percentage is not too great; that is, the percentage of "stick" as to pressed tankage. If the concentrated tankage is to be kept separate, then it is necessary to use copperas, otherwise exposure to the air will cause deliquescence.

THYME AS MEAT PRESERVATIVE.

A correspondent has written to the London Globe making a small contribution to the chemistry of the kitchen. From a number of experiments he has made he finds that if the herb thyme, either green or dried, be used freely on meat before cooking, it largely diminishes the risk of the development of poisonous bacteria, ptomaine, etc., particularly on the small pieces of rolled meat much used by the poorer classes of the community. The rubbed or powdered herb, he says, should be placed in all the crevices, and particularly on the small pieces of rolled meat, the treatment improving the flavor and possibly reducing the danger of intestinal poisoning.

There may be plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

16 SWENSON Evaporators have been sold during the six months ending October 1st. Most of these are double and triple effects for tankwater and glue.

Our system is the **Recognized Standard** for this work—because we are continually improving and modernizing our product—always keeping it **ahead** of the times in point of economy, durability and satisfactory service.

Repeat Orders indicate satisfactory service—WITNESS:—

Swift & Co.,	-	-	-	25 Equipments	Armour & Co.,	-	-	-	18 Equipments
Cudahy Packing Co.,	-	-	-	14 "	Consol.-Rendering Co.,	-	-	-	10 "
Morris & Co.,	-	-	-	7 "	American Glue Co.,	-	-	-	7 "
Others,	-	-	-	-					80 Equipments

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Works: Harvey, Ill.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BRECHT MACHINE SHOPS ENLARGED.

In their main plant at St. Louis the Brecht Company's machine shops are getting settled in their new, commodious quarters, a day-light building. The occupation of the new building brings much needed relief to every department. The lard pail factories, notwithstanding their enormous capacity—250,000 pails daily—have been badly overcrowded with orders, but the congestion will be greatly relieved by the pail department acquiring two floors of one of the machinery warehouses.

The company will hereafter be able to carry a larger stock of their own manufacture, and consequently will be able to fill orders in a prompt and highly satisfactory manner. Additional modern machinery is to be installed, forces increased all along the line, and no order will be so large but that it can be executed with expedition. The four branch houses—New York City, Denver, Hamburg and Buenos Aires—have for the last few years taxed the capacity of the main factories at St. Louis to keep them supplied with the Brecht make of goods, but the company will now be able to meet any emergency.

Refrigerating plants suitable for butchers, both large and small, have previously been made at their Denver branch only, because of the lack of room in the main factories, but now the St. Louis trade territory and the entire East will be furnished by the parent house. The closing of several big contracts for packinghouse machinery and complete lard and compound plants makes the opening of their new machine shops at St. Louis very auspicious.

SANITARY RENDERING AND DRYING.

The new plant of the Erie Reduction Company of Sandusky, O., started operation Nov. 1. One of the local papers prints the following about it:

The plant has demonstrated the fact that it is something Sandusky long has needed. It has been inspected and pronounced by sanitary engineers to be one of the best in that point of equipment in the country. Not the slightest difficulty has been or will be experienced in taking care of refuse matter from slaughterhouses and garbage, be the quantity great or small.

The big sanitary tanks, 5 feet in diameter by 8 feet in height, have been given a thorough test, and found to be satisfactory in every respect. These were installed by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, a manufacturing firm with a reputation for doing only first-class work.

Inasmuch as the Erie Reduction Company is ready to do business with the people, the latter should take it upon themselves to inquire into their processes. A brief conversation over the telephone will satisfy even the most skeptical of the fact that absolute cleanliness is now Sandusky's own if she will but claim it. The plant also offers other advantages to farmers and others owning livestock they would have butchered and prepared for the market for their own use.

Butchers and packers wanting up-to-date sanitary rendering and drying tanks may write to The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, which will be pleased to give all information concerning its line.

"BOSS" HOG SCRAPER PATENTED.

The United States Patent Office, on Nov. 2, granted The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, manufacturers of the well-known "Boss" machines, Patent No. 938,594, covering the novel and practical features of their "Boss" hog scraper. The effective and economical work of this machine, its simplicity and durability, have induced many hog slaughterers to place their orders with this Cincinnati firm. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company are building the "Boss" hog scraper in three sizes to suit small, medium and large packers. Those slaughterers needing machinery can get all information about them from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ZOLLER INSTALLS BUFFALO CUTTER.

The Wm. Zoller Company of Pittsburg has just installed one of the largest meat cutters in the world. It is the "Buffalo" ball-bearing machine, built by John E. Smith's Sons Company of Buffalo, N. Y. This machine will cut 30,000 lbs. of meat per day. Mr. Zoller is another one of the large packers added to the list of the many users of this latest improved Buffalo Sanitary cutter, which is acknowledged by packers as a model of perfection.

LOCAL MEAT INSPECTION.

(Concluded from page 17.)

this plan of concentration that the modern packing business has grown to its present magnitude, and by following the same plan it is possible for the small butcher to reap substantial rewards.

Consider for a moment that when animals are slaughtered not all the product is edible meat. Fat cattle, for instance, dress only about 60 per cent. of the live weight, sheep 50 per cent., and hogs 80 per cent. The remainder need not be destroyed and become a total loss if there are proper facilities for handling it. This is done in modern abattoirs, but cannot be accomplished where there is not suitable equipment. From packinghouse statistics it appears, in the case of cattle, that the value of the hide and offal would probably increase the total percentage to 75. In other words, the 40 per cent. of offal is equivalent to 15 per cent. of meat.

The most valuable product, next to the beef, is the hide, which, of course, is usually saved by country butchers. But in large abattoirs where many cattle are killed the removal of the hide is so skillfully done, and its value is much greater. Tanners pay three-fourths to one cent a pound more for such hides than they do for country hides, which are often cut or damaged in stripping.

The next important item is the tallow, which, when properly treated, becomes valuable in the form of oleo oil and stearin. The feet from which neat-foot oil is extracted, the bones of the skull, the horns, and even the sinews, may be utilized. When machinery is available for proper preparation, the casings, which are entirely lost in small slaughterhouses, yield a good return, thus saving the expense of importing from foreign countries, which is now done to some extent.

Other by-products such as tongues, livers, sweetbreads, beef hearts, tripe, and blood albumen, with proper attention and refrigeration, can be available for food where formerly they were thrown away as useless and not worth the trouble required to keep them.

The tankage is still another product which is of value. The liquid that is pressed out of the tankage is saved, and after boiling and treating with chemicals is known as "concentrated tankage" and is sold on an ammonia basis.

An accurate idea of the value of slaughterhouse by-products can be gained by referring to an example cited in F. W. Wilder's book, "The Modern Packing House." This book is an acknowledged authority on the packing business, and the data presented refer to the yield of a bunch of 34 cattle obtained in actual operation at the prevailing market prices (1905).

Yield of 34 Cattle.—Average live weight, 1,259 pounds; average dressed weight, 750 pounds; average weight of hide, 89 pounds. Excluding the dressed meat and the hides, the remainder (offal) realizes as follows:

Value of "trimmings" (tongues, livers, hearts, tails, head meat, etc.)	\$42.03
Value of casings	17.73
Value of sweetbreads	1.80
Value of tripe	3.53
Value of heads and feet	33.99
Value of blood	4.82
Value of sinews	0.46
Value of tallow (converted into oleo oil and stearin)	252.42
Total	\$356.80


In addition to the above there were 2,665 pounds of "tankage," being 78.38 pounds a head. This tankage consists of the bony portions of the heads, and all the other refuse of the slaughtering operations. This material is rendered in the tank, and after extracting the fat the residue is converted into more or less valuable by-products, as ammonia, etc. This matter of tankage, in particular, illustrates the close business methods that are being applied in the modern abattoir.

However, taking the total value of the offal, including tallow, as given above, and dividing by the number of cattle experimented with (34), the value per head is seen to be \$10.50. Assuming that the animals cost an average of \$80 a head alive, the offal then amounted to 13 per cent. of the live value, which gives a good indication of how much may be lost through wasteful methods.

Similar economy is exercised in the slaughter of sheep and hogs. It is therefore unnecessary to go into details in regard to these classes of animals.

What has been said shows without doubt that the loss of the whole or any considerable part of the by-products would make a very appreciable difference in a year's operation at any good-sized abattoir. It would seem, if for no other reason that the saving of these by-products, that concentration in slaughtering and competent inspection should be advocated and upheld from a commercial point of view.

Since the Federal law will not permit meat slaughtered under the insanitary conditions herein mentioned to enter into interstate and foreign trade, nothing remains but for it to be consumed within the State; therefore it is up to public opinion and effort to bring about a more cleanly and healthful condition in this direction.



A solid dressing that stops all slipping instantly and keeps the belt in good working condition.

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JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

Watch page 48 for business openings.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Charlottesville, Va.—The Albemarle Creamery Company is to be incorporated with J. B. Andrews president, W. R. Duke vice-president.

Brady, Tex.—J. C. Wall, P. J. Martin and F. M. Phillips have organized a company with \$5,500 capital stock to establish a creamery.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Bloomer Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by C. Bloomer, W. C. Bloomer and others.

Itta Bena, Miss.—The Itta Bena Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by W. W. Gray, G. A. Mahoney and E. T. Rich.

Ocean City, N. J.—W. H. Campbell, S. Dixon and N. Hickman have incorporated the Consumers' Ice and Coal Company with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 by H. Harvey, W. F. Canough and T. L. Gorman, Syracuse.

Pottsville, Pa.—The Pottsville Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by O. D. Sterns, C. T. Hay and A. O. Hay. The plant will be located at Jalappa.

Newton, Kan.—A charter has been granted

to the Polar Ice and Cold Storage Company. The company is capitalized for \$50,000. It is the intention to at once commence the erection of a large cold storage and ice plant and ice cream factory.

ICE NOTES.

Le Roy, N. Y.—A cold-storage plant is being erected here by J. W. Stevens.

Covington, Ga.—The Hudson Ice and Coal Company will establish a 25-ton ice plant.

Jackson, Miss.—The Central Cotton Oil Company will establish a 50-ton ice plant.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—F. H. Pierson is installing a 4-ton ice machine in his meat market.

Dallas, Tex.—The Peoples Ice Company will erect a one-story ice plant to cost \$4,000.

Mt. Pleasant, Tex.—M. Greenspun will establish an ice plant in connection with electric light plant.

Dallas, Tex.—The Cliff Ice and Cold Storage Company has filed proof of final payment of capital stock.

Comanche, Okla.—The Comanche Light and Power Company have awarded contract for an ice plant.



Watervliet, N. Y.—Eight ice houses belonging to Mrs. Wm. MacDonald have been destroyed by fire.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The ice house of the Buffalo Distilled Water Ice Company is to undergo extensive alterations.

Natchez, Miss.—W. J. Kaiser and others are interested in the establishment of a creamery plant here.

Paul's Valley, Okla.—E. J. O'Beirne of Elgin, Ill., contemplates establishing a 40-ton plate ice plant here.

Seneca Falls, N. Y.—A large ice house belonging to William Allman at Cayuga Lake has been destroyed by fire.

Jonesboro, Ark.—The Retail Merchants' Association is promoting the establishment of a \$10,000 creamery plant.

Sioux City, Ia.—L. W. Mallory has purchased ground on which a mammoth cold storage plant will be erected.

Bessemer, Ala.—The Bessemer Ice and Coal Company is to install a 50-ton ice machine, doubling capacity of plant.

Philadelphia, Pa.—V. & C. Mergenthaler Brothers will erect a two-story ice factory at Philip and Johnson streets.

Columbia, Tenn.—The John B. Ashton ice plant has been purchased by the Columbia Ice Company and will be closed down.

Derry Church, Pa.—The Hershey Chocolate Company has purchased the Lebanon Creamery plant, and all its branches.

Calvert, Tex.—The Calvert Water, Ice and Electric Light Company has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Pocomoke City, Md.—The Electric and Ice Manufacturing Company is proceeding with the construction of its electric power and ice plant.

Booneville, Ark.—The name of the Booneville Ice, Light and Cold Storage Company has been changed to the Booneville Ice Company.

Ballston Spa, N. Y.—The Ballston Refrigerating Storage Company has purchased property on which it will erect an addition to its plant.

Baltimore, Md.—The property of the Baltimore Plate Ice Company has been sold at a receiver's sale to P. L. Hopper, of Havre de Grace, and E. M. Lilly.

Norfolk, Va.—The bondholders of the Norfolk Cold Storage and Ice Company, which has been in hands of a receiver for some time, are desirous of effecting a sale of the property before January.

Wichita, Kan.—Another ice and cold storage plant, which will cost \$40,000, will soon be installed in this city. The new concern will be known as the Kansas Ice and Cold Storage Company. The company is financed by Wichita capital entirely, and four of Wichita's best known business men will have control of the plant. The location has been decided on and will be along the Santa Fe tracks north of Douglas avenue.



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AUTOGENOUS WELDING.*

By Fred W. Wolf, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

(Continued from last week.)

The temperature of the flame in a good oxy-acetylene blowpipe is, approximately, 6,000 degs. Fahr. This high temperature is mainly brought by the combustion of carbon-dioxide. The chemical combustion of acetylene and the physical conditions which arise during its combustion in oxygen differ essentially from those which occur in the case of hydrogen. Acetylene has a heating value of about 1,500 B. t. u. per cubic foot. It is, approximately, composed of 92.5 per cent. carbon and 7.5 per cent. hydrogen, which in combustion with oxygen form carbon-dioxide and water. In consequence of the high flame temperature, however, the water formed by this primary combustion is disassociated into hydrogen and oxygen; the latter element combines at once in the flame with the carbon of the acetylene to form carbon-dioxide, while the hydrogen can only combine with oxygen which has passed out of the hottest zone of the flame, and thus does not involve a consumption of heat at the expense of the hottest part. It is, in fact, claimed for oxy-acetylene welding that the hydrogen forms a relatively cool jacket around the hot flame produced by the combustion of carbon in oxygen, and that as the hydrogen is not able to combine with oxygen at the very high temperature which exists within the inner zone, but remains temporarily in a free state, it protects the inner zone, in a measure, from loss of heat, while largely excluding the tendency to oxidation of the metal—a defect from which all other methods of welding suffer. With the oxy-acetylene flame it is even claimed that burnt or overheated metal is not likely to exist, because burnt metal, i. e., metal which has combined with oxygen, is not stable at such high temperature, and must, therefore, be reduced to a metallic condition.

The strength of the weld produced by the flame is almost invariably somewhat less than that of the original material. This may be due to the use of welding strips of inferior tensile strength, or to those internal strains which have already been referred to. It is also undeniable that the structure of the material in the weld is less homogeneous than in other parts. This, however, is largely a matter of skill on the part of the individual welder. It is possible for a competent welder, at his own discretion, to give

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a greater or less strength to the welded part, and for this reason it is impossible to draw conclusions from the work of one man as to the work of another. Oxygen-acetylene welding must be regarded as a trade which can only be mastered by intelligent work and gradual development from simple to difficult jobs. Much depends upon the intelligence and ability of the welder. A skillful welder will use a hammer freely as well as a blowpipe, more especially on vertical or overhead welds in plates which are subsequently to be subjected to pressure strains. By the judicious use of hammering at the right moment on the welded part the metal can always be made denser, with the result that the strength of the weld is increased.

It has been stated that electric welding is more efficient and economical for most purposes than oxy-acetylene welding. This is, however, not strictly correct. The first cost of an electric welding apparatus is incomparatively greater than that of an oxy-acetylene welding apparatus. It is also far less portable and its scope is consequently more restricted. There are certain applications for which electric welding may be more suitable, but for ordinary everyday work there can be no doubt that the oxy-acetylene system is much to be preferred, for the following reasons, apart from the question of cost.

In welding with the electric arc, heat must of necessity be concentrated upon one point, viz., that to which the temperature of the arc is imparted. In oxy-acetylene welding, on the other hand, the heat can be brought to bear at will on the surrounding material. The correct welding heat can thus be gradu-

ally attained at any desired point. In electric welding any unsteadiness of the hand will at once strike the arc between the two carbon points, and will thus cause an addition of fused material to the bulk of the metal where it is not required. In the oxy-acetylene process, material can be gradually built up as desired exactly on the part to which the flame is directed. In electric welding, the arc is formed at the expense of atmospheric oxygen, and this fact indicates that chemical changes of an oxidizing char-

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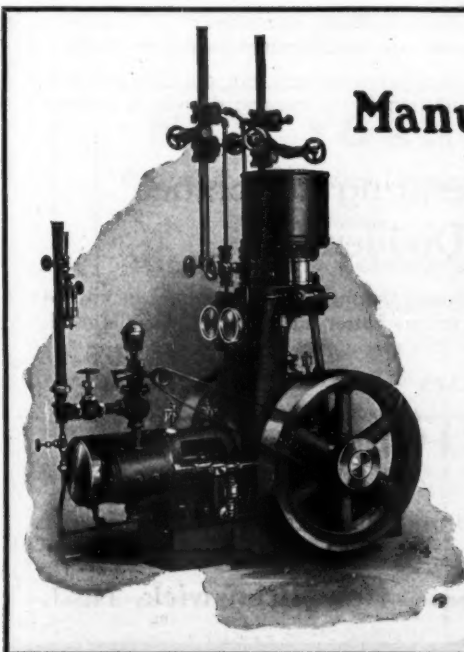
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acter must take place in the welded part. In oxy-acetylene welding, as already stated, the welded part is surrounded by a shield of hydrogen, which tends to isolate atmospheric oxygen from the part being welded. In electric welding, a fairly stout iron wire must of necessity be used to serve as a pole of the electric arc, whereas, in oxy-acetylene welding thin wires can be employed, and these are found by experience to be most suitable for the work. In electric welding the size of the drop of fused metal added in building up the weld is not within the control of the welder to anything like the extent it is in the case of the oxy-acetylene welder. Finally, and this is perhaps the most important point of all, in electric welding any subsequent treatment of the welded place, such as a gradual annealing of the area, surrounding the weld is impossible. In oxy-acetylene welding, this can be done with ease and, as already pointed out, it is just this subsequent treatment of the welded

part with a view to removing internal strains and depriving the weld of its hard and brittle character, which forms the special merit of oxy-acetylene welding in large apparatus where homogeneity of the metal is a matter of the utmost importance.

During the last few years oxygen has come very prominently into use for the purpose of cutting wrought iron and steel plates and structures of all sorts. The process is based on the well-known fact that a jet of oxygen directed upon a previously heated spot of metal ignites it, with the result that the metal, acting as its own fuel, burns away rapidly in the form of iron oxide.

(To be continued.)

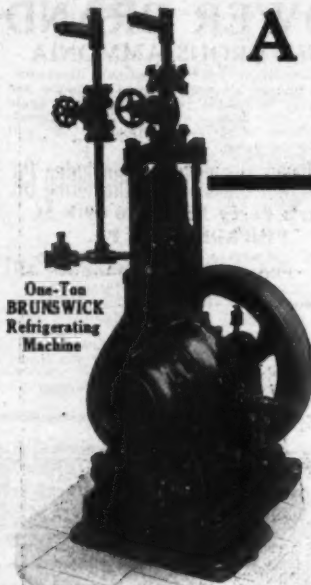
ANOTHER GOVERNMENT ICE PLANT.

Ice making seems likely to be hereafter a part of the regular business of the executive departments at Washington, in addition to the work of supervising Government af-

fairs. A new five-ton ice plant has been installed in the basement of the Department of the Interior, similar in pattern, but larger and more complete than that at the Post Office Department. It began operations this week.

Chief Clerk Covert of the Post Office Department has carefully figured out the actual cost of making ice by the machine in his department to be \$1.20 a ton, including power, help and all other accessories. This cost, however, is more apparent than real, it is said, because the power used is actually waste power, or was before its utilization for the ice machine. It is so, too, with the help employed, the regular force, during its spare time, being utilized, from the engineer down to the porters who take the ice out and store it.

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HENRY SEAMAN, Port Washington Market, Port Washington, L. I., writes on Feb. 22, 1909:

"The refrigerating machine which I purchased from you in March, 1906, has given entire satisfaction. I consider that the plant has paid for itself since it was placed in operation.

Formerly my ice bill was about \$800 a year and my present running expenses are about \$250 a year. I consider my saving on trimmings and the advantages of the freezer more than offset the \$250 a year."

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tca., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

Record Prices—Excited Trading—Violent Fluctuations—Disappointing Hog Movement—High Hog Prices—Strong Spot Markets—Small Stocks.

The advance in the provision market this week was very excited. Fluctuations were violent. Pork went up to new high season levels, breaking a dollar and a half from the advance, with irregular nervous recovery. There was a heavy volume of speculative trade. Lard was strong, but not as excited as pork. Ribs were higher and active. The market was influenced by speculative conditions entirely, and moved excitedly with broad swings, particularly in pork. The advance in the pork market made a gain from the low figure of the season on January pork of \$6 a barrel, while May pork was up \$3 a barrel from the low point. The advance from the low point of November on January pork was \$2.70 a barrel, and from this there was a very rapid decline.

The advance of the market was due to the sudden development of a very excited speculative interest in the market brought about by the extremely deficient movement of hogs, and belief that the movement would not increase sufficiently to create any increase in stocks, or pressure on the market. The movement of hogs does not increase while the price of hogs has steadily increased. Quotations this week crossed the 8c. mark, and even the movement to within a fraction of the high level of the season, seen in the latter part of September, did not serve to increase the movement of hogs materially. There was a little gain, it is true, but the gain was not important.

Packing of hogs last week was again disappointingly light. The total for the week was about 205,000 less than the corresponding week last year. The movement of hogs last week at the six leading points showed a little increase, 36,000, compared with the previous week, but was still about 16,000 less than the corresponding week last year.

The average price of hogs last week was \$7.99. This week the average has been above 8c. A year ago the average price was \$5.84, so that the prevailing market is over \$2 a hundred more than a year ago, or in excess of 33 1-3 per cent. The fact that such a big gain in values has apparently no effect is one of the things which is causing a very great deal of uneasiness and apprehension. The trade has gradually worked around to the opinion that the supply of hogs is not in the country, or if it was the price would attract the movement. The trouble with this theory is that it has been promulgated all the fall, and it has been expected that every week or every fortnight conditions would change, but there really would be no increase in the movement.

Stocks are extremely light all over the country, and it is difficult to buy stuff. Although pork is so very high, the price does not seem to restrict the distribution of product enough to bring any resultant effect on the supplies on hand.

Taking the price of all live stock, the quotations for hogs at slightly in excess of 8c. a pound seem very excessive. The price of cattle for the last week averaged \$6.45; sheep, \$4.60 and lambs \$7.10. The average for the past eight years for a corresponding week has been, hogs, \$5.45; cattle, \$5.25; sheep, \$4.

and lambs, \$5.70. This comparison shows that the price of live hogs is higher relatively than any other live stock.

The market is in a very nervous and apprehensive condition. Buyers on account of the price have all the fall been pursuing an extremely cautious policy, buying only just enough to meet current requirements, and, judging by developments, this condition has resulted in stocks everywhere running down to very small proportions in the hands of consumers and distributors, and it has not resulted in any accumulation of supplies in the hands of producers. Early in the fall it was generally expected that the winter would see a very heavy movement of hogs. This was reflected in the low price of all the winter deliveries. The advance in pork, as stated, has been \$6 from the low point, while lard advanced nearly 2 1/2c. a pound, and ribs a little over 2c. a pound. The advance in ribs and lard was less than the advance in pork, partly due to the fact that the recent advance in pork has been very largely of a speculative character.

With a swinging upward of winter values to figures not far from the level of the cash product there may be a restriction in winter distribution, which with anything like a normal winter movement of hogs will result in sufficient accumulation to change the character of the market. The export movement is extremely limited. The first two weeks of the new season show a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. in some of the product shipments, and there is apparently very little likelihood of any immediate increase unless prices for product decline to a materially lower basis. Very few foreign countries can or will pay

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the prevailing prices, and it is possibly very fortunate that such is the case, as anything like a normal demand for export with the present very small supplies would carry values undoubtedly much higher and make the hardship of the high prices more acute for the consumer.

PORK.—The market is strong on small supplies but trade is light. Mess is quoted at \$25.75@26; clear, \$24.50@26.50, and family, \$26@27.

LARD.—The market is very firm with prices held at about top quotations on the small stocks and light movement of hogs. City steam lard, \$13.75; Western, \$13.60@13.70, and Middle West, \$13.60@13.70; Continent, \$14.05; South America, \$14.55; Brazil, kegs, \$15.65; compound, 10@10½c.

BEEF.—Prices are firmly held with light supplies. Quotations: Family, \$14@14.50; mess, \$11@11.50; extra India mess, \$20.50@21.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1909, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 47 bbls.; Bre-

men, Germany, 275 bbls, 25 tcs.; Barbados, W. I., 86 bbls.; Bermuda, W. I., 39 bbls., 6 tcs.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 bbls., 25 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 80,386 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 88 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 14 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 103 bbls., 54 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 150 bbls., 48 tcs.; Havre, France, 25 bbls.; Hull, England, 100 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 55 bbls., 31 tcs.; Lisbon, Spain, 100 bbls.; London, England, 260,971 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 306,293 lbs., 175 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 18 bbls.; New Castle, England, 5 bbls., 10 tcs.; Nassau, W. I., 25 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 25 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 46 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 101 bbls.; Southampton, England, 960,583 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 445 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 9 bbls.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 12 bbls.; St. Johns, N. B., 160 bbls.; Trieste, Austria, 25 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 214 bbls.; Valencia, Spain, 140 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Amapola, Honduras, 925 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 22,200 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,744 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; Montego Bay, Africa, 2,000 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,500 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 5,750 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 12,915 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 6,775 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 5,400 lbs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 13, 1909, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake Baga.	Cottonseed Oil Bbls.	Bacon and Cheese Boxes.	Hams Tallow Boxes.	Beef Pkgs.	Pork Bbls.	Lard Tcs. and Pkgs.
Baltic, Liverpool	1022		2162		40	467	748 2855
Campania, Liverpool			1651			32	190 1420
*Mesaba, London	650	650	391		68	15	430 8415
Adriatic, Southampton			327				
*New York, Southampton			569				100 1810
Idaho, Hull	668		297	559	100	227	1232 2422
Exeter City, Bristol	375			45	50		25 250
*Caledonia, Glasgow		425		802	117	50	582 210
Amerika, Hamburg		50			140	25	310 876
Napoli, Rotterdam	618						
Potsdam, Rotterdam	9158	650		50	125		530 1450
Lapland, Antwerp	6708	100		83	25	214	156 2620
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen					75		
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen				25	150		200
Venezia, Mediterranean	2090	325			16		
Erika, Mediterranean						10	35
Berlin, Mediterranean		974		8			37 124
Cretic, Mediterranean				62			50
Principe di Piemonte, Mediteran		175					12
Themistocles, Mediterranean		793			113		
Martha Washington, Mediterran		935					
Total	21289	5057	297	6734	113	906	1040 4395 22714
Last week	31055	1507	300	3916		752	407 2825 12838
Same time in 1908	13411	15425	1326	9135	10	2023	581 8161 66917

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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has been elected President of the American Meat Packers Supply Co., with offices in the

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OLEO OIL.—Constantinople, 400 tcs.; Dedeagatch, Turkey, 23 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 163 tcs.; Hull, England, 15 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 25 tcs.; London, England, 175 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 60 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 705 tcs.; Salonica, Turkey, 15 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 75 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 125 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—From Baltimore to Portland, Holland, 75 tcs.

TALLOW.—London, England, 70,316 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 9,060 lbs.; Port au Prince, 18,808 lbs.; Surinam, D. Guiana, 4,552 lbs.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 450 pgs., 1,198 cs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 120 cs.; Bristol, Eng., 780 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 50 cs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 100 pgs., 75 cs.; Colon, Panama, 125 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 38 pa.; Havana, Cuba, 205 cs.; Havre, France, 77 pa.; Liverpool, England, 1,753 cs.; London, England, 2,979 tcs.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 12 pa.; Manaos, Brazil, 267 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 293 cs.; Port Limon, C. R., 35 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 100 pgs.; Santiago, Cuba, Southampton, England, 270 cs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 40 cs.; Trinidad, W. I., 501 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 18 cs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Nov. 13, 1909, with comparative tables:

PORK, BELLS.			From Nov. 1, 1909, to Nov. 13, 1909.
To—	Week Nov. 13, 1909.	Week Nov. 14, 1909.	
United Kingdom..	265	928	1,138
Continent	214	258	391
So. & Cen. Am.	444	525	743
West Indies	867	1,580	2,723
Br. No. Am. Col.	145	.....	537
Other countries..	.....	.....	20
Total	1,935	3,292	5,550
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	6,714,625	11,740,575	13,035,750
Continent	87,759	182,160	430,060
So. & Cen. Am.	107,825	109,475	218,050
West Indies	211,650	146,875	533,575
Br. No. Am. Col.	14,540	.....	14,540
Other countries ..	.....	6,000	14,090
Total	7,135,890	12,241,025	14,262,965
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	4,219,371	7,112,403	7,089,396
Continent	1,954,240	3,847,731	3,733,000
So. & Cen. Am.	417,200	427,600	860,900
West Indies	666,000	489,800	1,068,800
Br. No. Am. Col.	700	290	22,150
Other countries ..	53,900	.....	125,500
Total	7,311,111	11,878,424	13,734,936
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,001	3,066,500	3,315,450
Boston	131	593,390	452,161
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	1,275,000
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	207,500
New Orleans	808	80,000	293,000
Galveston .....	.....	50,000	434,000
Montreal .....	.....	2,746,000	1,334,000
Total week	1,995	7,135,890	7,311,111
Previous week	3,615	7,127,075	6,423,825
Two weeks ago	1,403	6,338,425	8,010,925
Cor. week last y'r	3,292	12,241,025	11,878,424

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	1,110,000	1,017,400	92,600
Meats, lbs.	14,262,965	24,996,925	10,733,960
Lard, lbs.	13,734,936	24,196,475	10,461,539

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	16@24c.
Oil cake	8c.	8c.	@10c.
Bacon	15/	15/	16@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	16@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	15@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	16@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	15@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	16@24c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The interest in the tallow market was very quiet, but prices were very steady. Sales were made this week of prime city at 6¼c., which with the recent dullness of the market was looked upon as a rather good price, as the buying has been extremely restricted for some time. On the other hand, there has been no increase of selling pressure, and wherever consumers had to have the tallow they were compelled to pay asking quotations. The situation in this respect is a very interesting one. The market has advanced, in keeping with other oils and fats, from the low point, but the advance has not apparently restricted the demand to any considerable extent.

On the other hand there is apparently no evidence of any increase in the demand at the advance and certainly no increase in the offerings. There has possibly been a little reselling. The cheaper oils and fats have been taken by soapmaking interests wherever it was possible to substitute them or combine them, but the immense demand for oleo oil has been a feature which has resulted in great consumption of tallow. The domestic demand has been particularly active, and there has also been a very active demand for stearine until in the last three weeks.

Although the production of tallow has been increased somewhat, on account of the heavier movement of cattle this season, over last, still the movement has not been heavy enough to supply the demand and cause any accumulation of stocks. There is no foreign interest in the market excepting for an occasional special lot. The foreign markets are quiet and steady, but not at a point where they can do business with America. The London auction sales this week showed a total of 540 casks offered, of which only 300 sold with average price of 33/9, the same as last week. This shows that the buying of tallow abroad has been restricted in much the same way as it has in this country. There has been a much larger use of cheaper oils on the other side than in this country for soapmaking purposes. The consumption of bean oil has been on a much larger scale, and this has been used much more extensively than the substitutes in this country.

The situation in the market is rather of a waiting one. It takes time for the trade to accustom itself to a radical change of base values as has been the case this fall, and consumers hesitate to buy normal quantities until they feel convinced that the price level will be maintained. As yet, however, there does not appear to be any evidence that the price level has restricted consumption or materially increased production.

Quotations are: City, 6¼c.; spot country, 6¾@7c.; special, 7¼@7½c. in tierces; edible, 8¼@9c.

The weekly contracts were on the basis of 6¾c.

STEARINE.—The market for oleo stearine developed a somewhat better tone this week, and there was evidence of more demand and of less pressure to sell. The early part of the week 16c. was paid, and later the price was 16½c. There were reports of a better demand for compound purposes, but of this there was no particular evidence. The trade in compound has been much restricted for all the month so far, and compound interests look for a rather limited interest until the winter is a little further advanced. The maintenance, however, of the very high prices for lard certainly does not indicate very much likelihood of any important falling off in the consumption of stearine for compound purposes. There have been reports of some increase in the foreign demand for compound lard. The last statement shows the September exports at 6,897,284 pounds of compound lard and the exports for the nine months ending with Sept. 30 53,126,446 lbs., compared with 52,619,559 lbs. last year, indicating no special improvement in the foreign interest.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is very firm on the spot on very light stocks. Foreign markets continue very firm with good demand. Quotations in New York City of Ceylon, spot, 8¼@8½c.; do., shipments, 8¼c.; Cochin, spot, 9¾@9½c.; do., shipments, 9¾@9½c.

PALM OIL.—The market is quiet and firm, with primary markets offering rather sparingly. Stocks are very moderate. Prices in New York are, for prime red spot, 6@6½c.; do., to arrive, 6c.; Lagos, spot, 6¼@6½c.; do., to arrive, 6¼@6½c. Palm kernels, spot, 8@8¼c.

CORN OIL.—The market is firm but trade is quiet. Quoted at \$6.40.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices are held very firm; stocks are light. For 20 cold test, 92c.; 30 do., 87c.; 40 do., water white, 75c.; prime, 60c.; low grade off yellow, 55c.

LARD OIL.—Prices are very firm on the strength of lard at \$1.10@1.15.

OLEO OIL.—Trade is very slow in Rotterdam, but there has been a good domestic trade at former prices. Rotterdam quoted 81@82 florins nominal. New York quotes 14¼@14½c. for choice.

LARD STEARINE.—The market was quiet but firmly held at 13@13½c.

GREASE.—The market is quiet with trade in rather small lots. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6@6½c.; bone, 5½@6½c.; house, 6@6½c.; "B" and "A" white, 6¼@7¼c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is very steady but dull. Quotations: Yellow, 6½@6¾c., and white at 7¼@7½c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1909, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, 110,679 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 627 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 12,902 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 5,250 lbs.; Bristol, England, 23,750 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 2,393 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,626 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 24,363 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 7,572 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 76,269 lbs.; Hull, England, 207,801 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 14,740 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 875 lbs.; London, England, 21,460 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,257,716 lbs.; Manaoas, Brazil, 64,257 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,050 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 87,800 lbs.; Neuvinas, Cuba, 6,600 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 3,200 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 31,901 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 14,005 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 7,201 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 777 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,280,000 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 6,886 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 12,351 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 8,350 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 5,151 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 3,876 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,797 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 1,671 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 13,919 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 1,251 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,879 lbs.; Hull, England, 122,586 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,418 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,118 lbs.; London, England, 166,385 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 555,000 lbs.; Manaoas, Brazil, 4,464 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,719 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 3,902 lbs.; Neuvinas, Cuba, 6,578 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,499 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,975 lbs.; Port Cabello, Venezuela, 3,345 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 15,996 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 11,495 lbs.; Seville, Spain, 1,309 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,197 lbs.; Southampton, England, 6,752 lbs.; Trinidad W. I., 3,602 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,105 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 5,013 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 212,146 lbs.; Amapola, Honduras, 2,500 lbs.; Antofagasta, Chile, 13,055 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 55,900 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 9,725 lbs.; Bristol, England, 22,762 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 3,596 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 9,171 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 7,550 lbs.; Catonia, Sicily, 2,750 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 20,041 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 76,947 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 31,485 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 2,795 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 46,360 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,110 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 2,800 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 7,482 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 12,923 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 68,540 lbs.; Hull, England, 562,482 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,550 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 24,451 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 605,747 lbs.; London, England, 185,910 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 4,141 lbs.; Manaoas, Brazil, 41,183 lbs.; Neuvinas, Cuba, 33,812 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 20,400 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 16,169 lbs.; Palermo Sicily, 4,320 lbs.; Port

Corn Oil Cotton Oil Cocoanut Oil Palm Oil

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

au Prince, W. I., 76,007 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 22,177 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 729-292 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 6,250 lbs.; Southampton, England, 9,800 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 44,156 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 8,820 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 37,215 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 48,200 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 61,605 lbs.; Terniaco, Colombia, 1,809 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 82,133 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 97,125 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Hamburg, Germany, 6 bbls.

PORK.—Barbadoes, W. I., 188 lbs., 17 tcs.; Bermuda, W. I., 13 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 25 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 130 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 13 bbls.; London, England, 50 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 382 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 17 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 52 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 221 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 18 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 10 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 180 bbls.; St. Johns, N. B., 10 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 781 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 150 pgs.; Genoa, Italy, 50 bxs.

COTTON OIL AND SARDINES.

An opportunity to open up the Norwegian sardine packing market to American cottonseed oil is again offered. Previous reports made by Special Agent Perkins of the United States Bureau of Manufactures, showed great opportunities in this direction. Special Agent Brode has made further investigations and finds that the time is ripe to push the matter. The following letter from Major John M. Carson, chief of the Bureau of Manufactures, shows what may be done:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1909.

Mr. A. D. Allen, President Interstate C. S. C. Association,

Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of a letter from Special Agent Brode dated at Christiania, Norway, and also a report from him on the sardine industry of that country. The report has been prepared for publication, and it will appear shortly.

Mr. Brode has done good work with the Norwegian packers, which I hope will eventuate in extending the sale of high-class cottonseed oil in Norway for preparing and packing sardines. Six firms, two at Bergen and four at Stavanger are preparing to use high-class cottonseed oil, and one of them has promised to send 1,000 cases of their product to their agents at Chicago and New York. The Chicago agents are R. B. Booth & Co., 342 La Salle street, and the New York agents are Butzer & Co., 43 Broadway.

Mr. Brode further writes that he has had shipped 20 to 25 cases of sardines, packing in extra choice winter yellow American cottonseed oil, and that these will be distributed among a number of cottonseed oil representatives in this country whose names he furnishes, and who are expected to do some missionary work with the packages by directing attention of local grocers and others interested to them.

Mr. Brode thinks that a fine opportunity is offered for substituting cottonseed oil for olive oil in the preparation of Norwegian sardines. The packers are quite anxious to use the American oil, not only for business reasons, but as a matter of policy. Cottonseed is cheaper than olive oil, just as good for packing purposes, and as the bulk of the sales of the product of Norwegian packers is in the United States, they properly think that it would be good policy for them to use American oil. If the representative men of the cottonseed industry will urge the use of Nor-

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW
ACIDITY SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

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"COTTON OIL" LOUISVILLE.

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EDITION, "WESTERN UNION" AND "LIEBERS"

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IN UNITED STATES

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

wegian sardines packed in American oil, a demand will be created that will encourage the Norwegians.

This enterprise also offers opportunity to demonstrate whether cottonseed oil may be used in preparing sardines without proving obnoxious to the taste of consumers. You will notice from Brode's reports that tests made in Norway failed to disclose any difference between olive and cottonseed oil so far as odor, taste, and preserving qualities are concerned. I suggest that the cottonseed people exploit this Norwegian enterprise in their papers and literature as extensively as possible.

Very truly yours,

JOHN M. CARSON,

Chief of Bureau.

The list of Norwegian packers referred to is as follows:

Bergen, Norway.—Bergen Canning Co., Bergen Packing Co., Bergens Varmrogeri, Tonningsgaarden, I.; Einar Housvik, Tyskebryggen.

Stavanger, Norway.—John Braddland, Stavanger Canning Co., Stavanger Preserving Fabrik, Concord Canning Co., Claus Andersens Enke, Chr. Bjelland & Co., Johs. Conradsen A/S, Hillevaag Sardinfabrik, Holmeens Preserving Co., Norwegian Smoked Sardines Co. (Ola Wik), Carl O. Olsen & Kleppe, Fr. Omdahls Hermetikfabrik, Preserving Co., Norway, Disponent M. Tostensen, I. & B. Roms; Sardinefabrikken, Norrig, Disponent Jacob B. Natvig T. Ronnebergs Preserving Co.; Stavanger Sardine Co. A/S Disp. J. L. Jensen; G. Houge Thili; Sveriges Forenade Konservfabriker.

Moss, Norway.—Moss Preserving Co., Chr. Aug. Thorne.

TEXAS COTTONSEED EXHIBIT.

As usual the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association had a fine exhibit of cottonseed

products at the recent Texas State Fair at Dallas. It attracted more attention than ever, in view of the interest the farmer has in present high seed prices. All classes of cottonseed products were shown in an attractive display in charge of Capt. W. N. George, and a feature was the bunch of blue ribbons captured by L. C. Estes for prize hogs fed on cottonseed meal. As happens nearly every year Estes captured nearly all the honors with his meal-fed hogs, in spite of the claims of Government experts that cottonseed meal is a poison to hogs.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Nov. 18.—The past week in cotton oil was rather a dull and flat affair, prices running up 10 points and then declining 10 points on very little trading; in fact, traders as a rule were nearly always apart. This state of affairs will continue just so long as the crude mills refuse to sell and consumers to buy. At present only small lots of crude is being sold and consumers only buying from hand to mouth. The future course of the market will, of course, depend chiefly upon the old ruling factors, supply and demand, but for the next week or so we do not expect much change either way and that market will be more of a scalpers' market than anything else. We quote today as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, November, \$6.78; December, \$6.86; January, \$6.93; February, \$6.99; March, \$7.03; May, \$7.08; July, \$7.11. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$7.30; prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$7.20; good off summer white cottonseed oil, \$6.70; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.65.

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use of our labora-
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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Trade Quieter—Prices Steady—Market Waiting Developments—Crude Offered Moderately—Producers Slow Sellers—Demand Somewhat Less Active—Trade Apprehensive of Bullish Census Statistics—Export Interest Small.

The speculative movement in the oil market during the week has been very much lighter than at any time for several months, with prices, however, firmly maintained. Prices varied from day to day, apparently as the orders came in to buy or to sell, and there was not enough preponderance either way to cause any radical movement of values. The speculative long interest was apparently doing some selling, but the offerings were quite promptly taken by new interests coming in the market, and the distant deliveries were fairly well maintained around or above 7c. There was at times some pressure on the November, and the tendering of small amounts caused nervousness among speculative holders who had no place for the oil.

The continued strength in cotton and the insistent talk of reduced yields of cotton, naturally had effect on the market. The weather was below freezing in the southwest and there were heavy frosts, so that the question of a top crop is about settled. The season is so late, however, that the amount of top crop of cotton would not be very large, even at the best. The expectation has been that the forthcoming ginning report would show around 8,000,000 bales, and estimates based on this have been in the neighborhood of

10,500,000 bales for the total crop. There has been a tendency among conservative interests, however, to look for somewhat better yields than this, and the opinion has been expressed that the excitement which has prevailed in cotton has tended to reduce the crop figures.

The consuming demand for oil has been comparatively light recently. This has been due to the quieter interest in compound lard. The volume of business reported by compound interests has been much smaller than reported early in the fall, although the market has possibly shown a little indication of picking up recently. The demand, however, for choice oils has been the feature of the trade all the fall. The demand for lower qualities has been a very limited factor in the market, due to the fact that so much other oil has been at a discount on cottonseed. Unless soap makers had contracts entered into early in the season, there was no chance for buying to advantage. Other oils and fats have been at a discount of greater or less extent. At the opening of the season this was particularly noticeable in the lower classes of oils, but the demand for such oils has carried the market up sharply, not only on American, but on foreign oils.

The domestic demand for butter oils has been particularly heavy, and there has been a good foreign business, but the domestic consumption has predominated. This is reflected in the figures showing the exports of compound lard for nine months this season compared with last, the gain in the exports being less than 1 per cent. Although there has been

a good demand reported for other classes of butter oils abroad, the actual exports have been less than last year. The October shipments of oleo oil and neutral lard were only 11,409,408 pounds, against 16,328,865 pounds last year, and for ten months the shipments have been 144,159,254 pounds against 170,402,438 pounds a year ago.

The very high prices which have prevailed for all kinds of edible fats, particularly lard and butter, have been responsible for the very active consumption of edible oils, in the shape of compound lard or butterine. The price of lard shows little or no sign of receding. The movement of hogs is not increasing as the season advances, and there is no accumulation in the stock of product.

Interest is increasing in the possible output of cottonseed oil this season, and there is increasing disposition to make figures on the possible outturn of the crop. It is, however, so early that the figures made now may be materially modified by later conditions. The tendency of all the estimates has been toward minimum figures in the production of oil, the same as it has been toward minimum figures in the production of cotton. Another fact which is being eagerly canvassed is the possible restriction of the consumption of oil through the very high price which prevails.

The consumption is certainly being restricted, as reflected in the foreign demand and actual exports of oil, but whether the domestic consumption is being restricted is a condition which is more difficult to determine, as statistics are not available. It is freely admitted

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Cottonseed Products.

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CAKE, ASHES,
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Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
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KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS

that the consumption of choice oils has increased materially this season, due, as stated, to the very high price for all edible oils and fats, and the demand for cottonseed oil has been correspondingly increased. On the other hand there has been a material restriction in the demand for cottonseed oil for ordinary manufacturing purposes, and for soap making. There has been the substitution of cheaper oils and fats wherever possible or practicable. Whether this restriction will offset the increase in the demand for choice oils can only be determined as the season advances and the effect on the season's production can be more fully determined.

Closing prices, Saturday, Nov. 13: Spot, \$6.80@6.95; November, \$6.80@6.90; December, \$6.86@6.89; January, \$6.93@6.94; February, \$6.96@7.04; March, \$7.04@7.05; April, \$7.06@7.12; May, \$7.08@7.11; July, \$7.13@7.15; good off, \$6.70@6.85; off, \$6.65@6.82; winter, \$7.00@7.50; summer, \$6.95@7.50. Sales were: January, 900 at \$6.87@6.93; March, 700 at \$7.00@7.05; May, 200 at \$7.09@7.10; July, 300 at \$7.14@7.15. Futures closed 3 to 11 advance. Total sales, 1,900. Prime Crude, S. E., \$5.87.

Monday, November 15: Spot, \$6.80@6.95; November, \$6.80@6.82; December, \$6.82@6.83; January, \$6.91@6.93; February, \$6.95@7.00; March, \$7.04@7.06; April, \$7.06@7.10; May, \$7.09@7.10; July, \$7.14@7.18; good off, \$6.70@6.00; off, \$6.76@6.78; winter, \$7.37@7.70; summer, \$7.10@7.30. Sales were: November, 200 at \$6.81@6.85; December, 700 at \$6.82@6.90; January, 2,800 at \$6.90@6.99; March, 2,600 at \$7.01@7.10; May, 3,200 at \$7.10@7.16; July, 300 at \$7.19@7.20. Futures closed 1 advance to 4 decline. Total sales, 9,800. Prime Crude S. E., \$5.87.

Tuesday, November 16: Spot, \$6.81@6.89; November, \$6.81@6.85; December, \$6.82@6.85; January, \$6.90@6.91; February, \$6.93@6.98; March, \$7.00@7.01; April, \$7.02@7.04; May, \$7.05@7.06; July, \$7.07@7.08; good off, \$6.70@6.75; off, \$6.75@6.80; winter, \$7.35@7.65; summer off, \$7@7.30. Sales were: November, 600 at \$6.77@6.78; December, 400 at \$6.81@6.82; January, 2,200 at \$6.87@6.90; March, 1,600 at \$7.00@7.04; May, 2,400 at \$7.05@7.07; July, 4,600 at \$7.08@7.10. Futures closed 1 advance to 7 decline. Total sales, 11,800. Prime Crude S. E., \$5.81@5.94.

Wednesday, November 17: Spot, \$6.70@6.80; November, \$6.70@6.74; December, \$6.80@6.85; January, \$6.93@6.94; February, \$6.96@7.05; March, \$7.04@7.07; April, \$7.05@7.10; May, \$7.07@7.10; July, \$7.10@7.12; good off, \$6.55@6.80; off, \$6.55@6.78; winter, \$6.90@7.60; summer, \$7.05@7.35. Sales were: November, 300 at \$6.79@6.80; January, 700 at \$6.90@6.93; March, 2,400 at \$7.02@7.06; May, 3,600 at \$7.06@7.13; July, 700 at \$7.10@7.17. Futures closed 4 advance to 11 decline. Total sales, 7,700. Prime Crude S. E., \$5.87.

Thursday, November 18: Spot, \$6.70@

6.85; November, \$6.75@6.85; December, \$6.85@6.87; January, \$6.93@6.95; February, \$6.95@7.04; March, \$7.03@7.05; April, \$7.03@7.07; May, \$7.07@7.09; July, \$7.10@7.12; good off, \$6.70@6.80; off, \$6.65@6.80; winter, \$6.90@7.09; summer, \$7.05@7.25. Sales were: November, 100 at \$6.78; January, 1,700 at \$6.95@6.96; March, 2,600 at \$7.03@7.06; May, 100 at \$7.10; July, 300 at \$7.13. Futures closed unchanged to 5 advance. Total sales, 5,000. Prime Crude S. E., \$5.94.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 18.—Crude cottonseed oil, 44½c. for any shipment. Meal, \$30. Hulls, \$7, f. o. b. Carolina points.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 18.—Crude cottonseed oil, 44½c.; mills are not offering. Meal rather dull at \$30, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$9, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 18.—Cottonseed oil market quiet; mills, 46c. Eight per cent. prime meal steady at \$29@29.25. Hulls scarce at \$8.75, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Nov. 18.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 44@44½c. for Texas; 45c. asked for Valley; refined dull. Prime 7½ per cent. meal, \$32.50, long ton, ship's side; 8 per cent. meal, \$33. Sacked cake, \$31. Hulls higher, \$9.50 loose, \$11.50 sacked.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 18.—Cottonseed oil market quiet, with little trading, \$5.86@6. Choice loose cake, \$29@29.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Nov. 19.—Market is easy. Quotations of off oil 66½ marks; prime summer yellow, 68 marks; choice butter oil, 71 marks; prime summer white, 70½ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Nov. 19.—Market is firm for better grades. Quotation prime summer white, 41 florins; prime summer yellow, 40½ florins; off oil, 39½ florins; choice butter oil, 42¼ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Nov. 19.—Market is easy. Quotation off summer yellow, 82 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Nov. 19.—Market is easy; quote prime summer yellow 83½ francs; prime winter yellow, 86½ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Nov. 19.—Market is steady; quote off oil 32½s.; prime summer yellow, 33½s.

MISBRANDING COTTONSEED MEAL.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has published the decision of the Federal Court in the case of a seizure of 600 sacks of cottonseed meal shipped from Memphis to Indiana. The seizure was made under the Federal food law and the decision is that the act was proper, as the meal was found to be adulterated with 50 per cent. of hulls, and was therefore misbranded.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

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Venus, Prime Summer White

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to Nov. 17, 1909, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1909, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week. Bbls.	Since Oct. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1908-09.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	—
Acajutla, Salvador	—	9	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	402	276
Algiers, Algeria	—	724	1,238
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	60	—
Amapola, Honduras	15	57	—
Ancona, Italy	25	503	450
Antigua, West Indies	—	—	645
Antwerp, Belgium	100	435	81
Auckland, New Zealand	—	4	70
Bahia, Brazil	—	38	—
Barbados, W. I.	142	395	247
Bari, Italy	—	—	23
Beira, E. Africa	—	32	—
Belrut, Syria	—	—	115
Belfast, Ireland	—	25	26
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	—	124
Bergen, Norway	—	100	100
Bordeaux, France	—	50	395
Braila, Roumania	—	340	141
Bremen, Germany	—	—	111
Bridgetown, Indies	—	24	24
Bristol, England	—	—	73
Buenos Aires, Arg. Rep.	49	859	2,154
Calbarien, Cuba	—	9	—
Callao, Peru	—	—	80
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	289	80
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	10
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	10
Carupano, Venezuela	—	4	—
Caracas, V. Guiana	82	173	55
Christiania, Norway	—	670	556
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	10
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	15	0
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	10	5
Colon, Panama	61	607	400
Constantinople, Turkey	450	5,710	6,803
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	405	168
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	—	10
Cork, Ireland	—	60	—
Crotchal, Panama	—	3	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	28	—
Danzig, Germany	—	180	—

FINANCIAL

In order to promptly complete the erection of a LARGE REFINERY, equipping same with the most modern machinery and begin operations on a very extensive scale to fill orders in hand, THE SOUTHERN STATES COTTON OIL REFINING COMPANY is offering for sale a limited number of its first mortgage 20-year, sinking fund 6% (semi-annual) GOLD BONDS at \$1,000 each and accrued interest, with a bonus of 50% in COMMON STOCK. This is UNQUESTIONABLY a CONSERVATIVE as well as a REMUNERATIVE and PROFITABLE investment.

Early correspondence and subscriptions invited to this limited issue.

Address for full particulars,
WM. H. FORMAN,
160 Broadway,
Suite 208-2-10. New York, U. S. A.

Bedeagatch, Turkey	—	275	396	Santos, Brazil	—	241	—
Delagosa Bay, East Africa	—	18	9	Savannah, Colombia	—	8	—
Demerara, Gu. Guiana	37	564	624	Sierra Leone, Africa	41	41	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	50	Smynra, Turkey	212	810	—
Dublin, Ireland	—	1,574	1,030	Southampton, England	—	230	—
Dunkirk, France	—	—	900	Stettin, Germany	50	150	750
East London, Cape Colony	—	—	39	Stockholm, Sweden	—	50	28
Galatz, Roumania	50	2,567	2,591	Sydney, Australia	9	45	—
Genoa, Italy	610	5,794	5,984	Syracuse, Sicily	—	25	—
Gibara, Cuba	—	—	7	Tampico, Mexico	—	186	42
Gibraltar, Spain	50	100	50	Trieste, Austria	—	—	4,550
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	275	Trinidad, Island	8	99	—
Göthenburg, Sweden	—	400	300	Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,902	376
Grenada, W. Indies	—	—	11	Varna	35	35	—
Guadeloupe, W. Indies	—	788	939	Venice, Italy	150	3,765	11,477
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	40	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	24	139
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,100	1,062	Wellington, N. Z.	—	—	33
Havana, Cuba	38	339	264	Yokohama, Japan	—	10	9
Havre, France	50	2,075	5,980				
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	20	Total	6,044	64,385	82,651
Hull, England	130	200	70				
Jamaica, W. Indies	—	75	25				
Kingston, W. I.	29	1,054	810				
Kustendjl, Roumania	100	1,375	300	Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	900
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	—	76	Belfast, Ireland	—	300	160
Leghorn, Italy	628	2,037	1,739	Bordeaux, France	—	15	—
Liverpool, England	276	1,051	890	Bremen, Germany	—	75	280
London, England	—	2,195	2,167	Christiania, Norway	—	385	20
Macoris, San Domingo	—	—	243	Colon, Panama	—	21	—
Matita, Island of	75	350	256	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	25	1,968
Manchester, England	—	330	800	Genoa, Italy	—	25	250
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	30	80	Glasgow, Scotland	235	585	125
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	99	47	Hamburg, Germany	—	190	7,141
Marseilles, France	—	4,825	7,092	Havana, Cuba	—	267	315
Martinique, W. Indies	423	987	748	Havre, France	—	2	587
Matanzas, W. Indies	—	44	—	Liverpool, England	—	200	4,060
Melbourne, Australia	—	26	41	London, England	—	875	2,900
Messina, Sicily	—	—	15	Marseilles, France	—	25	800
Moorvia, Liberia	—	—	14	Naples, Italy	25	100	—
Montego Bay, W. Indies	7	23	—	Odessa, Russia	—	50	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	403	909	479	Rotterdam, Holland	—	7,941	13,235
Naples, Italy	200	1,835	1,016	Stavanger, Norway	—	535	—
Newcastle, England	—	—	25	Trieste, Austria	—	—	375
Nuevitas, Cuba	9	9	18	Venice, Italy	—	600	—
Oran, Algeria	—	608	424	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	220
Panama, Panama	—	—	33				
Panama, Asia	—	—	49	Total	260	13,336	39,958
Para, Brazil	—	336	0				
Port Antonio, Jamaica	3	8	28				
Port au Prince, W. Indies	—	14	33				
Port Barrios, G. A.	—	11	17	Antwerp, Belgium	—	50	—
Port Cabello, Venezuela	5	30	84	Canada	—	6	6,060
Port Limon, Costa Rica	9	127	107	Mexico (including overland)	841	6,608	12,794
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	8	—				
Port Said, Egypt	—	14	—	Total	841	1,064	19,510
Progreso, Mexico	—	—	30				
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	390	—				
Ravenna, Italy	—	400	1,200	From New York	6,944	64,385	82,651
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	24	1,080	1,100	From New Orleans	260	12,336	39,958
Rotterdam, Holland	2,158	9,481	9,763	From Galveston	—	1,910	4,750
St. Johns, N. F.	—	102	—	From Baltimore	—	100	100
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	26	43	From Savannah	—	6,860	12,638



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OIL MILL MACHINERY
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
THE FOOS MFG. CO.
ESTABLISHED 1878
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

The most profitable kind of electric light comes from Curtis Steam Turbine Generators



It is most profitable because no steam is wasted, steam power is converted directly into electric power.

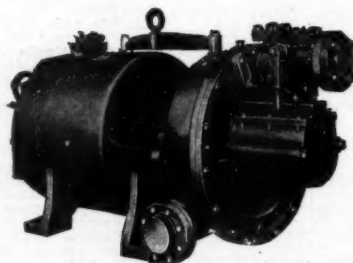
It is most profitable because the least time and attendance is required to produce it.

It is most profitable because the expense usually incurred in repairs to ordinary lighting outfits is eliminated.

It is most profitable because least space is required for its production.

Manufacturers of all kinds are using these electric generating sets to light their electric lamps and furnish power for their small motors. These men unite in declaring the turbine sets to be the most satisfactory electric generating units that have yet been found.

Curtis Steam Turbine Generators are made in sizes suitable for every use. The smallest will furnish current for 100 incandescent lamps. The largest will fill any commercial requirement.



General Electric Company

New York Office:
30 Church St.

Principal Office, Schenectady, N. Y.

Chicago Office:
Monadnock Bldg.

Boston, Mass. - 84 State Street
Syracuse, N.Y. - Post-Standard Building
Buffalo, N. Y. - Ellicott Square Building
New Haven, Conn. - Malley Building
Philadelphia, Pa. - Witherspoon Building
Baltimore, Md. - Continental Trust Building
Charlotte, N. C. - Trust Building
Charleston, W. Va. - Charleston Nat'l Bank Building
Pittsburg, Pa. - Park Building
Richmond, Va. - 712 Mutual Building
Atlanta, Ga. - Empire Building

New Orleans, La. - Hennen Building
Cincinnati, Ohio - Perin Building, Fifth and Race Sts.
Columbus, Ohio - Columbus Savings and Trust Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio - Citizens Building
Nashville, Tenn. - Stahlman Bldg.
Detroit, Mich. - Majestic Building (Soliciting Agent)
St. Louis, Mo. - Wainwright Building
Kansas City, Mo. - Dwight Building
Oklahoma City, Okla. - Culbertson Bldg. (Sol'g Agt.)
Dallas, Texas - Scollard Building (Soliciting Agent)
Butte, Montana - Phoenix Building

Duluth, Minn. - Providence Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn. - Phoenix Building
Denver, Colo. - Kittredge Building
Salt Lake City, Utah - Dooly Building
San Francisco, Cal. - Union Trust Building
Los Angeles, Cal. - Delta Building
Portland, Ore. - Worcester Building
Seattle, Wash. - Colman Building
Harrison, N. J. - (Main Lamp Sales Office)

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market in a general way continues in a very strong position. A fair amount of business is being done, but there is no doubt that trading would be larger if there were more supplies available for present delivery. A good many tanners are in serious doubt as to whether they had better buy more hides or curtail the working in at their tanneries as they find a very limited supply of packer hides that can be had for prompt shipment, especially in such kinds as native steers and heavy native cows. The packers regard the market as very firm on everything although buyers are hammering November light native cows on account of expected lower prices next month for country hides suitable for upper leather purposes. Native steers continue to rule steadily. One car of last half of November salting sold at 18c., and packers claim that they can get this price readily for any hides for shipment within the next month, but some recent sales of Decembers were at 17½c. Texas steers rule strong on the heavy weights, which are more active. One sale has been made of 2,100 October heavy Texas at 16¾c. from the Missouri River, and a big packer has cleaned out his entire November takeoff of heavies at 17c. Lights are held at 15¾c., and extremes at 14¾c., but there is not the call for these as for the heavies. Butt brands are in good inquiry and small supply and packers hold firm at 16½c. Colorados are quiet and these are quoted at 15¼@16c., but packers do not offer to sell at 15¾c. Branded cows are firm and there are bids of 14¾c. for early Novembers, with some held at 15c. Native cows are unchanged and though the market is easy on lights there is a good call and small supply of heavies and these are held at 16½c. Packers offer November heavy cows ahead at 16½c., but buyers might get some Decembers, and what interests them mostly at present is to find something on hand or ready for shipment shortly. November light cows are neglected at 15¾c. Native bulls are sold ahead and quoted at 14¾c., and branded bulls are unchanged at 13¾c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues in a rather unsettled state with some dealers offering to sell at slightly under previous asking rates and others holding steady at former prices. The situation on the whole, however, is easier, and it is reported that some good lots of buffs have been offered at northwestern points at 13¾c. f. o. b., which were previously held higher, and buyers are figuring on getting these hides at 13¾c. The Chicago dealers, as a rule, are pretty well sold ahead on hides at 14¼c. for buffs and heavy cows, and 14½@14¾c. for extremes for December delivery on sales made a while ago, but as they are unable to sell any more hides at these prices they are now hammering the market at outside points and trying to keep tanners from going outside as they predict that West and Northwest 25-lb. and up hides will soon sell at 13¾c. f. o. b., on selection. Buffs are not quotable here now at over 14c., as several dealers have offered to sell at this price for nearby delivery, as noted yesterday. Heavy cows are firmer than buffs and none of these are being offered at under 14¼c., but no sales are reported, and buyers are not willing to give over 14c. for heavy cows and buffs. Ex-

trems are also rather easy, and though special selections might still bring up to 15c. here, the last sales of regular stock were at 14¾c., and buyers' ideas now are not over 14¼@14½c., and are nearer the inside figure for lots that contain Southwestern receipts. Heavy steers are also easy along with other kinds and car lots are not quotable here at over 15¼c., and small lots of less than car loads are quoted at ¼@½c. under this figure. Heavy bulls keep steady, owing to the closely sold up condition of the market and are quoted around 13c. nominal, with some dealers asking more, and small lots quotable at less.

HORSE HIDES.—Good lots running mostly cities are quoted firm at around \$4, but while some parties have been trying to get more of late no sales have been made at better than \$4, and ordinary lots of countries range from \$4.75 to \$3.85, as to quality.

DRY HIDES.—Good lots of short trim hides are firm and are bringing 23c.

CALFSKINS.—The small stocks on hand and limited receipts keep the market steady, even with present receipts being longer haired and of less desirable quality. Chicago cities are quoted at 19½c., outside cities around 19¼c., and countries from 18½@19¼c., as to lots. Plump kips are quotable at 15½c., and poorer stock at less.

SHEEPSKINS.—The packer market continues to rapidly gain in strength and still further advances have been secured. One sale has been made of a choice lot of 3,000 Omaha packer sheep of 12 lbs. and up at \$1.75, consisting of stock that was mostly on hand at Omaha. A regular run of packer sheep is quotable around \$1.55@1.60, and lambs at the same prices, and last sales of light sheep and lambs were at \$1.40.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—There have been some recent sales of Central Americans on the basis of 22½@23c., which have not been previously reported, and the business in these has amounted to about 4,500 hides, but no further transactions of account have taken place. The market on common varieties continues firm and offerings of most kinds are moderate. There were reported sales of Buenos Aires in Boston down to 20½c., and some parties here quoted the market at this figure, but some of the present cabled offerings do not quote as low as this, and one offering of Buenos Aires is at 21c., but also says that 20¾c. might buy. There are a variety of quotations on Montevideos. Some parties quote these down to 22½c., others 22¾c., and one offering is at 23¼c. for 30 per cent. seconds. Offerings of Cordovas are very quiet.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The market on River Plates is not quoted quite as strong as formerly and the sale of Sansinenas this week was at 16¾c., which is the same price as last week. A sale was made recently of some River Plate Fresh Meat Co. hides and on these it is reported that better than 17c. was paid. Cables from the River Plate report that Europe has been buying Saladeros liberally and that between 25,000 and 30,000 of these have been sold to Europe ahead of salting. These sales have included 15,000 January, February and March Nuevo Paysandu at 17c., and 10,000 Montevideo Saladeros at 17c., December-January. Some small sales have been made of Mexicans at 13c. for such

kinds as Vera Cruz, etc. and about 500 Cubans are reported to have sold at 13c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No sales have as yet been made, but there are some inquiries for branded steers and some of these may be moved before long. Bids of 15¾c. were refused for November butt brands and Colorados together, as previously noted, but some packers might accept 16c. All of the packers here have their November branded on hand and one packer has his Octobers.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—There is no change in the hide market here. Trade is quiet with buyers holding off and few sales being made. Dealers are not willing to come down, as a rule, to the lower views of buyers, but the general tendency is easy. New York State cows in car lots are held at 13½@13¾c. flat, but no trading, and the market for small lots of about half car loads continues quotable around 13¾c. flat. The calfskin situation is also unchanged, with little trading, owing to the scarcity of stock. New York cities are quoted at \$1.60, \$2.15 and \$2.50, outside cities \$1.45@1.50, \$2@2.05 and \$2.30@2.35; good countries \$1.40@1.45, \$1.95@2 and \$2.25@2.30, and some small lots of ordinary countries in connection with hides down to \$1.35, \$1.90 and \$2.20.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.—The markets abroad still hold generally firm on hides, although there is a slightly easier tone quoted on some kinds of cows which may be in sympathy with the easier tone here. Some quotations given on Dutch cows, all weights flat, at 13½@13¾c., plus 3 per cent. shrinkage.

Boston.

Trading in hides is quiet and the tone of the market is rather easy, with tanners not disposed, as a rule, to make bids. Ohio buffs are still quoted at 14¼@14½c.

WANTED

PIG SKIN RINDS

DAHM & KIEFER TANNING CO.

204 Lake St.

CHICAGO, - - ILL.

DON'T SELL YOUR PIG SKIN STRIPS

before consulting us on the market

J. A. MIDDLETON & CO.

Tanners' Agents. 217 LaSalle St., Chicago

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

RETSOF

Chicago Section

The toikoy will soon be in the calcimine light and nearly as high priced as Harry Lauder.

Wonder how much these coal barons will cough up for the relief of the Cherry (Ill.) mine sufferers?

Does it pay to advertise? Is publicity worthy of consideration? Well, now, who is Vice-president?

Is the Cannon shot to pieces, burnt out? Didn't sound like it after that midnight explosion at Bloomington.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Nov. 13 averaged 7.75 cents per pound.

The women folks will have the nucleus for a winter hat when the men folks begin to shed that Tyrolean Kelly.

Better brush up your Celtic. There are 3,047 schools in Ireland in which over 56,000 children are being instructed in the Irish language.

Lots of stuff on the butcher's counter these days used to go into bologna and the can, sections of ancient and honorable fathers and mothers of herds. Yes, indeed!

Thursday, Nov. 25, has been named by President Taft as Thanksgiving Day. All necessary now is to annex the turkey, which in millions of instances will be quite a feat.

So far this year Chicago packers have killed 1,200,000 less hogs than for the same period last year. This is 268,398,000 lbs. of live hog, at 7 cents, equals \$18,787,860, that somebody didn't get!

Patrick Cudahy is credited with saying he does not believe there is any packer in the country desirous of piling up product from 7½ cent hogs, and also that stuff will have to find a lower level.

Colonel Moxley is now charged by his political opponents with selling post holes to an unsuspecting public. That's nearly as bad as the baker charging his customers for the hole in the doughnut.

Old man Grouch and the waiter. Waiter: "Did you say 'am and heggs, sir?" Grouch: "No, and I never will!" Waiter: "Was your hegg boiled long enough, sir?" Grouch: "Yes, you Wop, but not soon enough."

It's awful the "fit" those English tailors can produce in men's clothing. There was an overcoat taking an Englishman through the Yards the other day; looked like the work of the "Six Little Tailors" when five of 'em were drunk.

Z. J. BERGERON
Architect and Engineer
TOLEDO, OHIO
Designing and Building of
PACKING and COLD STORAGE PLANTS A SPECIALTY

D. I. DAVIS & CO.
Successors
WILDER & DAVIS,
PACKINGHOUSE ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO, ILL.

Providence, aided and abetted by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Bureau of Animal Industry and others, seems to be making Thanksgiving worth while—to the farmer. "Bounteous crops"! Yes, indeed, at bounteous prices, which the poor sucker has to pay.

That old song which Roamyho rushed Juliet with: "Fly, oh fly with me," is to be revived, also the old ditty perpetrated by Dan Rice: "Come fly with me by the light of yon star, for you are the eye of my apple, you are." We'll all be flying high ere long.

Now is the time the fat people could save a bar'l of money by reducing their weight. Now is the time weight reduction should appeal to the fat business man. Doctors claim it's healthy to go hungry, consequently the "great majority" must be beastly healthy, huh?

In some Southern hotels the card reads eggs, some more eggs and then some eggs, and the waiter, without asking whatcher want, merely says: "How'd yuh like yuh aigs, sah?" Now that aigs is aigs, maybe they have put something else on the score card down there.

When Dr. Keanealy was a barrister he was one time defending a client before the Court of the Queen's Bench, and, warming up, got pretty sassy, when one of the old bigwigs asked him if it was his intention to show his contempt for the court. Keanealy answered: "No, I was trying to conceal it!"

"Bogus Butter Bill" is to have some sympathetic company anyhow. A committee of five members of the National Livestock Exchange has been named to deal with preliminary matters relative to the livestock producers' fight for a repeal of the Federal tax of 10 cents per pound on colored oleomargarine.

It is all a mistake; there is not any gambling or grafting in Chicago. Nit, not, so those who ought to know say—well, the

Merriam Commission and States Attorney Wayman are investigating some. Past achievements in these lines fade into insignificance, according to findings so far given to the public.

W. J. B. says these Republicans and sinners have done stole and used all his planks. Does Willum claim to be the paw of all these high, if not exorbitant, prices of ballast used to hold the human carcass down to the earth? If he do, and intends to "also run" again, he'd better go down to the saw mill and dicker for some new planks.

Latest reports say Eddie Guelph stands a good show to lose his job as king, which has been in the family quite a while now. Just who aims to land the place is not known, but whoever does will find it no sinecure. Very few men could send all the stage ladies and society buds on their way rejoicing year in and year out for over half a century—not to mention keeping peace in Europe for a good share of that time.

Nathaniel Moore, son of J. H. Moore, one of the owners of the Rock Island Railroad, is to go to work as a freight hustler at \$40 per month. Nat and his wife are stopping at the La Salle, where forty bones last about as long as a snowball in—the fire. Some years ago Lyman J. Gage's son Eli did practically the same stunt in Des Moines, Ia., and stuck it out for quite a while as bill clerk at \$40 per month. Eli went it one better, however, and got married on his magnificent salary.

THE EASY MARK PACKER.

Said the tubercular hog to the lump-jaw steer: I clasp with the guy who "shoves the queer," I'm getting the col'r under false pretense. For all the world like running a "fence." If the city chap were to make such a break, He'd be hauled into court as a doggone fake. And the Judge would say: "You're the worst one yet I have had to send down to Joliet." Say, old "Lumpy!" The packer must be What the farmer once was, excepting that he is an easier mark than the greenest jay Whose whisker rat is a bale of hay: Who e'er would have thought the packer chap Would be holding the bag for the gold-brick yap?

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY

Direct Mill Representatives

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware Cooperage Cordage
Packing House Supplies

GENERAL OFFICES

RAILWAY EXCHANGE

CHICAGO

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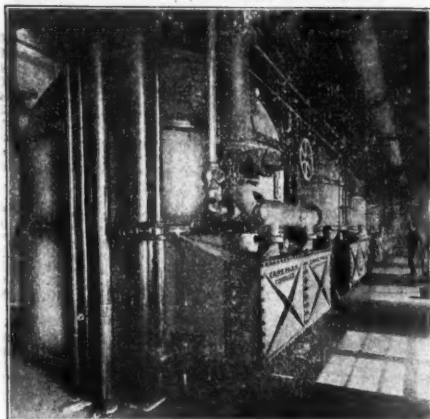
Prices Moderate

CHICAGO

E. ST. LOUIS

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KANSAS CITY



IT IS THE LIMIT!

THE

Zarembo Patent Evaporator

Is the Upper Limit of Evaporator Excellence

ZAREMBA COMPANY, 1240 Monadnock Block, CHICAGO

TIME TO HEDGE AGAIN

Are you putting 8c hogs away? Don't you need
a hedge out? Sell against them on the Chicago
Board through

L. J. SCHWABACHER

& CO.

MEMBERS
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

330-331-332 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
139 Exchange Bldg.
CHICAGO

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 8.....	24,338	1,827	26,795	31,266
Tuesday, Nov. 9.....	8,881	910	22,434	19,088
Wednesday, Nov. 10.....	23,560	1,263	29,733	22,886
Thursday, Nov. 11.....	7,685	910	18,971	19,923
Friday, Nov. 12.....	1,328	230	16,810	14,604
Saturday, Nov. 13.....	61	156	10,056	5,329
Total last week.....	60,053	5,102	124,819	111,098
Previous week.....	75,243	6,038	108,502	94,178
Cor. week 1908.....	78,940	6,852	106,763	123,764
Cor. week 1907.....	74,489	4,700	91,814	92,966

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 8.....	7,076	50	4,940	2,342
Tuesday, Nov. 9.....	5,190	47	2,081	6,821
Wednesday, Nov. 10.....	7,684	77	2,181	3,720
Thursday, Nov. 11.....	6,308	42	2,266	2,775
Friday, Nov. 12.....	2,971	34	1,200	6,743
Saturday, Nov. 13.....	229	71	1,373	1,033
Total last week.....	29,453	330	14,050	23,434
Previous week.....	30,597	519	18,753	25,984
Cor. week 1908.....	31,831	508	23,941	27,266
Cor. week 1907.....	32,338	270	22,645	26,257

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Nov. 13, 1909.....	2,421,094	5,645,500	3,762,480
Same period, 1908.....	2,567,160	6,767,556	3,659,863

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Nov. 13, 1909.....	455,000
Week previous.....	393,000
Year ago.....	721,000
Two years ago.....	334,000
Year to Nov. 13, 1909.....	19,625,000
Same period, 1908.....	23,709,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Nov. 13, 1909.....	198,900	306,500	182,800
Week ago.....	227,500	286,200	230,200
Year ago.....	210,200	467,500	223,300
Two years ago.....	179,900	200,300	193,300

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Nov. 13:	
Armour & Co.....	25,500
Swift & Co.....	17,700
S. & S. Co.....	10,800
Morris & Co.....	9,000
Anglo-American.....	5,600
Boyd & Latham.....	5,500
Hammond.....	8,800
Western P. Co.....	5,200
Boore & Co.....	4,600
Roberts & Oake.....	3,700
Others.....	15,000
Totals.....	112,000
Previous week.....	95,600
Same week, 1908.....	173,500
Same week, 1907.....	60,700
Year to Nov. 13, 1909.....	4,373,000
Same period, 1908.....	5,582,900

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Nov. 13, 1909.....	\$6.45	\$7.99	\$4.60	\$7.10
Last week.....	6.35	7.84	4.40	6.80
Year ago.....	6.00	5.84	4.10	5.80
Two years ago.....	5.25	5.15	4.10	6.00
Three years ago.....	5.00	6.13	5.00	6.70

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$8.00@9.25
Fair to good steers.....	6.75@8.00
Common to fair heifers.....	5.00@6.75
Good to fair yearlings.....	6.50@8.00
Inferior killers.....	4.25@5.00
Good to choice beef cows.....	4.50@5.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.80@4.50
Common to good cutters.....	2.75@3.50
Inferior to good canners.....	2.50@3.00
Good to choice heifers.....	5.00@6.00
Common to fair heifers.....	3.00@4.50

Butcher bulls.....	3.75@5.10
Bologna bulls.....	3.00@3.50
Good to choice calves.....	7.75@8.25
Medium calves.....	7.00@7.75
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.00
Range steers.....	4.00@7.50

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$8.00@8.25
Good to choice light.....	7.50@8.12
Common to light grades.....	7.65@7.85
Light mixed.....	7.60@7.80
Butcher weights.....	8.00@8.25
Medium weight mixed.....	7.75@8.00
Rough packing.....	7.35@7.50
Pigs.....	6.00@7.25
Boars.....	2.00@4.20
Stags.....	8.00@8.50

SHEEP.

Range wethers.....	\$4.00@5.05
Range lambs.....	6.75@7.00
Feeding lambs.....	5.75@6.80
Native yearlings.....	5.00@6.50
Native wethers.....	4.00@5.50
Good to choice native cows.....	3.50@5.25
Native lambs.....	6.00@7.50
Range ewes.....	3.00@5.00
Breeding ewes.....	4.00@5.50
Fed yearlings.....	5.50@6.50
Fed wethers.....	4.50@5.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$21.55	\$22.00	\$21.55	\$22.00
May.....	20.42½	20.57½	20.35	20.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	12.97½	13.30	12.95	13.25
January.....	11.95	12.05	11.95	12.05
May.....	11.47½	11.52½	11.45	11.50
July.....	11.52½	11.55	11.52½	11.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
November.....				11.25
January.....	10.75	10.92½	10.75	10.90
May.....	10.52½	10.55	10.47½	10.55

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	22.15	22.25	21.57½	21.62½
May.....	20.85	20.62½	20.45	20.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	13.40	13.42½	13.40	13.42½
January.....	12.12½	12.17½	12.05	12.10
May.....	11.57½	11.60	11.45	11.50
July.....	11.55	11.62½	11.50	
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
November.....	11.30	11.42½	11.32½	11.40
January.....	10.95	10.95	10.82½	10.82½
May.....	10.60	10.60	10.50	10.52½

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	21.37½	21.37½	20.87½	21.00
May.....	20.10	20.15	19.97½	20.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	13.37½	13.37½	13.20	13.20
January.....	12.00	12.00	11.87½	11.87½
May.....	11.37½	11.37½	11.30	11.30
July.....	11.45	11.45	11.35	11.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
November.....	11.49	11.62½	11.40	11.50
January.....	10.65	10.75	10.65	10.65
May.....	10.35	10.45	10.35	10.35

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	21.00	21.10	20.60	21.02½
May.....	20.00	20.05	19.75	20.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	13.17½	13.17½	13.05	13.05
January.....	11.90	12.00	11.90	11.97½
May.....	11.32½	11.45	11.20	11.42½
July.....	11.45	11.47½	11.45	11.47½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
November.....	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
January.....	10.65	10.75	10.55	10.75
May.....	10.37½	10.42½	10.27½	10.42½

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	21.22	21.22	20.90	21.00
May.....	20.05	20.15	19.90	20.02
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	13.00	13.25	13.22	13.25
January.....	12.07	12.07	11.97	12.00
May.....	11.47	11.50	11.37	11.45
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.82	10.82	10.67	10.67
May.....	10.50	10.50	10.40	10.42

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	20.97½	21.05	20.72½	20.72½
May.....	19.95	20.00	19.85	19.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	11.95	11.97½	11.87½	11.87½
May.....	11.42½	11.47½	11.40	11.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.67½	10.70	10.60	10.60
May.....	10.40	10.42½	10.37½	10.37½

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	16	22
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	15	22
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	30
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	16
Beef Stew.....	9	12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	14
Corned Rumps, Native.....	10	15
Corned Hubs.....	9	12
Bound Steaks.....	12½	14
Round Steaks.....	12½	14
Shoulder Steaks.....	12	14
Shoulder Roasts.....	11	12
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	9	12
Rollad Roast.....	14	15

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	14	16
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	14
Legs, fancy.....	18	20
Stew.....	10	12½
Shoulders.....	10	12½
Chops, Ribs and Loins.....	22	25
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10	15

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	16
Stew.....	6	12
Shoulders.....	10	14
Hind Quarters.....	12½	14
Fore Quarters.....	10	12
Rib and Loin Chops.....	12½	18

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	15	16
Pork Chops.....	10	12
Pork Shoulders.....	10	12
Pork Butts.....	12	14
Spare Ribs.....	12½	14
Riades.....	6	10
Hocks.....	10	12
Pigs' Heads.....	6	10
Leaf Lard.....	6	10

Veal.

Wing Quarters.....	12	14
Fore Quarters.....	10	12
Legs.....	14	16
Breasts.....	0	12½
Shoulders.....	10	12
Cutlets.....	20	24
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	20

Butchers' Offal.

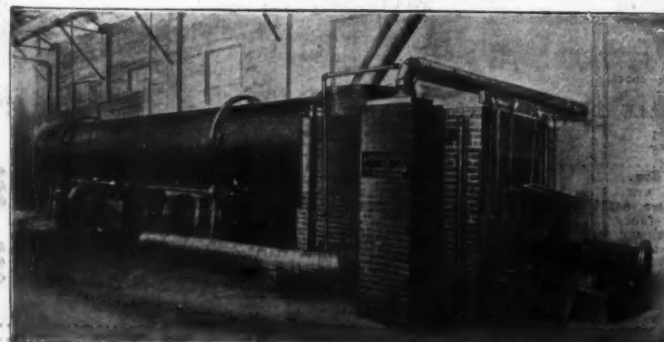
Suet.....	8	10
Tallow.....	8	10
Bone.....	8	10
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	17	19
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacona).....	16	18

AUTOMATIC
IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	11 1/2	@ 12
Native steers, medium	9	@ 10
Heifers, good	9 1/2	@ 10
Cows	8 1/2	@ 9
Hind Quarters, choice	15	@ 15
Fore Quarters, choice	9	@ 9

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	5	@ 6 1/2
Steer Chunks	7	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Chunks	6 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Medium Plates	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Steer Plates	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Cow Rounds	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Steer Rounds	8 1/2	@ 9
Cow Loins	7 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	22 1/2	@ 22 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	24	@ 24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20	@ 20
Strip Loins	7 1/2	@ 8
Shoulder Butts	11	@ 11
Shoulder Clobs	7	@ 7
Rolls	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Butt Bums	7	@ 10 1/2
Trim-mings	5	@ 5
Shank	4	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6	@ 7
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10	@ 10
Steer Ribs, Light	14	@ 14
Steer Ribs, Heavy	18	@ 18
Loin Ends, steer, native	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	9	@ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	8	@ 8
Flank Steak	7 1/2	@ 11
Hind Shanks	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Hearts	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Tongues	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Sweetbreads	22	@ 22
Ox Tail, per lb.	6	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Brains	6	@ 6
Kidneys, each	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	7 1/2	@ 8
Light Carcass	10	@ 10
Good Carcass	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Good Saddle	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	9	@ 9
Good Racks	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6	@ 6
Sweetbreads	55	@ 55
Plucks	45	@ 45
Heads, each	14	@ 20

Lambs.

Medium Caul	10	@ 10
Good Caul	11	@ 11
Round Dressed Lambs	13	@ 13
Saddles, Caul	12	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	9	@ 9
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	6	@ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	8	@ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each	2	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8	@ 8
Good Sheep	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles	10	@ 10
Good Saddles	10	@ 10
Medium Racks	7	@ 7
Good Racks	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Loins	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Mutton Stew	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	8	@ 8
Sheep Heads, each	8	@ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11	@ 11 1/2
Pork Loins	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Leaf Lard	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Tenderloins	25	@ 25
Spare Ribs	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Butts	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Hocks	7	@ 7
Trim-mings	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Tails	7	@ 7
Snouts	7	@ 7
Pigs' Feet	4	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Blade Bones	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Cheek Meat	7	@ 7
Hog Plucks	7	@ 7
Neck Bones	4	@ 4
Skinned Shoulders	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Pork Hearts	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Pork Kidneys	6	@ 6
Pork Tongues	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Slip Bones	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Tail Bones	5	@ 5
Brains	6	@ 6
Backfat	13	@ 13
Hams	13	@ 13
Calas	10	@ 10
Bellies	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Shoulders	11	@ 11

SAUSAGE.

Colombia Cloth Bologna	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and clo	8	@ 8
Choice Bologna	9	@ 9
Viennas	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2

Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8	@ 8
Tongue	12	@ 12
White Tongue	12	@ 12
Mince Sausage	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Prepared Sausage	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
New England Sausage	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Berliner Sausage	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	—	@ —
Oxford Butts in casings	—	@ —
Polish Sausage	10	@ 10
Garlic Sausage	10	@ 10
Smoked Sausage	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Farm Sausage	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8	@ 8
Hams, Bologna	9	@ 9

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	18 1/2	@ 18 1/2
German Salami, Medium Dry	18	@ 18
Italian Salami	20 1/2	@ 20 1/2
Holsteiner	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Mettwurst, New	—	@ —
Farmer	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.50	
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.00	
Bologna, 1-50	5.00	
Bologna, 2-20	4.50	
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.50	
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.00	

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	9.75	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00	
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75	
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—	
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00	
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00	

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz.	\$1.55
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.85	
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	—	
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	10.25	
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	22.50	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz.	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55	
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50	
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00	
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00	
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.	

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@ 13.50
Plate Beef	@ 13.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 12.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 11.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	21.50 @ 22.00
Rump Butts	@ 13.00
Mess Pork	@ 24.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 24.00
Family Back Pork	@ 25.00
Bean Pork	@ 20.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 15 1/2
Pure lard	@ 14 1/2
Lard substitutes, tes.	@ 10 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 10 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 50
Barrels, 4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago 13 1/2 @ 17

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 11 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 11 1/2
Short Clears	@ —
Butts	@ 10 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 16 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 16 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 16 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 22 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 15
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 8 @ 8 avg.	@ 15
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 8 @ 4 avg.	@ 15
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 13
Dried Beef Inside	@ 17
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 16
Dried Beef Outside	@ 14 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 21 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 18
Smoked Calas	@ 18
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 24
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 18

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 15
Export Rounds	@ 21
Middles, per set	@ 15
Beef bungs, per piece	@ —
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 60
Hog middles, per set	@ 11
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 8
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 6
Beef bladders, medium	@ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ —
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.75
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.67 1/2
Ground tankage, 12%	2.60 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	@ 2.57 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	@ 2.55 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.45 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	@ 20.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 20.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65%70 lbs., average	\$250.00 @ 245.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.50
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	57.50 @ 60.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	90.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	@ 25.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 13.15
Prime steam, loose	@ 12.80
Leaf	12 1/2 @ 13
Compound	9 1/2 @ 10
Neutral lard	14 1/2 @ 15

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 16
Oleo No. 2	nom @ 15
Mutton	@ 15 1/2
Tallow	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Grease, yellow	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Grease, A white	@ 7 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	.50 @ 82
Extra No. 1 lard oil	.57 @ 60
No. 1 lard oil	.53 @ 54
No. 2 lard oil	.51 @ 53
Oleo oil, extra	.13 @ 14
Oleo oil, No. 2	.12 @ 12 1/2
Oleo stock	.14 @ 15
Neatfoot oil, pure, bbls.	.75 @ 80
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	.59 @ 60
Corn oil, loose	5.65 @ 5.80

TALLOW.

Edible	9 @ 9 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 7
Packers' prime	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	7 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 2	6 @ 6 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
White, "A"	7 @ 7 1/2
White, "B"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bone	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	@ 5 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y. loose	50 1/2 @ 51
P. S. Y. soap grade	@ 50
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 63% f. a.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	@ 2 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	.95 @ 1.10
Oak pork barrels	.97 @ 1.00
Lard tierces	1.35 @ 1.27

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 @ 7
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Salt—	

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.60
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 17.

Cattle receipts this week are slightly greater than the same period last week, but notwithstanding this fact trading has been very active and prices, as a rule, have advanced straight down the line. Choice to prime beefs are the only exception. The call for these grades has not been as active as usual, but nevertheless prices have maintained a fully steady average. Prime corn-fed steers are in scant supply and even choice grades are limited. The best on the market this week was a consignment of 900-lb. yearlings at \$8.25 and two loads of 1091 and 1155-lb. beefs at \$8. Bulk of the receipts are medium to common killing steers, but demand is good, and there is no difficulty in disposing of the supply. These grades have advanced 10 to 15c. Receipts of butcher cattle are good, but no choice heifers are coming to market. Prices advanced 15 to 25c. on low-priced and medium heifers, and 10 to 15c. on better grades. Cows are 15 to 20c. higher than closing prices last week. Best heifers available are selling up to \$6; cows topped the week at \$5. The bull trade is firm; calves have advanced 25 to 50c., \$8.75 being the top today.

Hog values have not fluctuated to any extent during the week. The run so far this week is the largest for the same period in several months, and while this fact had a tendency to weaken the market, it did not result in any material change in prices due to the fact that quality of the hogs was better. Top hogs to-day sold at \$8.17½, which is 7½c. higher than the same day a week ago. Bulk of the hogs to-day brought \$7.85 to \$8.05. Following are quotations on to-day's market: Mixed and butchers \$7.90 to \$8.10, good heavy \$8 to \$8.17½, rough heavy \$7.70 to \$7.85, light \$7.70 to \$7.95, bulk \$7.85 to \$8.05, pigs \$6.75 to \$7.35.

Receipts of sheep and lambs this week are light, and quality of the offerings, particularly lambs, not so good as desired. Little change in the market has been noticeable, and if any could be quoted it would be toward a stronger level. Best lambs on the market this week sold at \$7.60, but choice grades are worth a little more. A good many mutton sheep are selling at \$5, with other good grades at \$4.65 to \$4.85. Breeding ewes are going at \$4 to \$4.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 18.

Several thousand more cattle arrived to-day than the trade figured on yesterday; total run 18,000 head, including 2,000 calves. The market today is without feature, except that the strength shown yesterday, in the face of lower prices elsewhere, is being held; market about steady on all kinds, with a tinge of weakness on medium to low-grade fed steers. Chicago had a big run of short-fed cattle yesterday, and the quality was said to have been the worst of any Monday there in a long time. This indicates that feeders are in haste to turn their cattle on the market, a condition that points to a dearth of cattle later in the winter and consequent stiff prices. One lot of fed steers sold today at \$7.15, but other cattle were in the pens unsold that would bring more money. Fair to good fed steers, \$5.15 to \$6.75; native fed cows, \$4 to \$5; fed heifers up to \$5.75; panhandle cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.10; fed bulls up to \$4.15; calves stronger again this week; top veals at \$7 and heavy calves \$4 to \$5.50; stockers, \$3.40 to \$5.10; feeders, \$4.25 to \$5.25.

A part of the 10 to 15 cent advance on hogs yesterday had to be ceded back today; market 5c. to 10c. lower than best time yesterday; heavy hogs today at \$8 to \$8.15; medium weights, \$7.90 to \$8.10; light hogs, \$7.60 to \$7.95. The market is not considered top heavy, and conditions are all in favor

of high prices, though occasional declines have to be expected.

Sheep and lambs are steady this week at the good advance secured last week. Lambs are lacking in quality a little this week, tops at \$7.50; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6; wethers up to \$5.50; ewes, \$5. Feeding stock is selling strong; lambs at \$6.25 to \$6.50; wethers and yearlings, \$4.40 to \$5; breeding ewes up to \$5.25. Run is light today, 3,000 head, but so far this month the supply equals same period a year ago, and receipts from the West will probably string along some weeks yet.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	8,252	15,042	4,287
Fowler	2,797	.....	1,639
S. & S.	5,313	10,590	2,594
Swift	8,427	12,082	5,217
Cudahy	6,470	7,384	3,161
Morris & Co.	6,932	9,664	1,842
Am. D. B. & P. Co.	545	108	21
Butchers	185	341	41
Totals	38,921	55,211	18,792

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Nov. 16.

With steadily decreasing receipts the market for both corn-fed and range beef continues to show improvement and values in general are right around 10@15c. higher than a week ago for anything at all desirable in the way of either beef steers or butchers' stock. The western range season is holding on somewhat later than usual, and for this reason the market is more or less uneven and uncertain on the short-fed and partly-fatted natives, but everything finds a ready sale. Natives range from \$4.75 to \$8.25, with short-fed grades largely around \$5.25@6.25. Western rangers sell from \$3.75@6.25, with the bulk of the trading around \$4.50@5.50. Cows and heifers are ready sellers and find a very broad outlet.

Receipts of hogs have been unusually light for this time of the year and the market is fast recovering the ground recently lost. Local packers are all free buyers, while the Eastern demand is apparently increasing. Prices advanced fully 20c. last week, and are back to where they were early in October. There is a rather narrow range, and weight does not cut so much figure as quality. With only 3,000 hogs here today the market was steady to strong. Tops brought \$8.05, as against \$7.90 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$7.90@8, as against \$7.77@7.80 a week ago.

Sheep values, especially fat sheep and lambs, advanced sharply last week and have shown still further strength this week. Some fed stock is coming but as it has to compete with the best of the western rangers the market is more or less uneven for anything of this kind. Quotations on fat sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs \$7.10@7.50, fair to good lambs \$6.70@7.10, good light yearlings \$5.80@6.25, good heavy yearlings \$5.25@5.80, good to choice wethers \$4.85@5.35, fair to good wethers \$4.40@4.85, good to choice ewes \$4.50@4.80, fair to good ewes \$4.20@4.50.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 16.

Cattle supplies are falling off considerably at this point, but there is not much shrinkage at the leading Western points as a whole. The market is not in an active or strong condition for this week to date of this writing. The market for steers has been slow, and any change in prices for the kinds coming has been toward an easier basis; but it is conceded that any strictly good fat corn-fed stock would sell as high

as at any time. There is a better demand for cows and heifers than for the grades of steers that are coming, and the market for stock cattle is showing some picking up. Choice to prime grades of steers would sell at \$7.50 to \$8.25 or over, but there are none of the kinds coming. This market is getting few that are good enough to sell at \$7, and the bulk of all steers arriving here are selling from \$6.50 down. Cows and heifers are going largely at \$3.25 to \$4, but there are a few fed grades beginning to come that are selling above the \$4.50 mark. The market does not seem to promise higher cattle prices as a rule.

The hog market has been making the bear element sit up and wonder during the past week. There is a small tendency to increase in the number arriving at the Western markets, but the demand has been active, and the market has been moving up during the past few days until at the present the bulk of arrivals at this market are selling close around the \$8 mark, the bulk today selling at \$7.90 to \$8.05, with the tops at \$8.10. Quality of hogs coming does not improve much, and weights are running light.

There are not enough sheep or lambs arriving at this point to make a market. Prices have been working higher for the past week and fat lambs are quotable at \$7 to \$7.50, yearlings at \$5.50 to \$6.25, wethers \$4.75 to \$5, and ewes \$4.25 to \$4.75.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 15, 1909.

	Beef.	Cows.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,323	948	12,022	16,207
Sixtieth street	2,251	30	2,427	10,442
Fortieth street	—	—	—	16,895
Lehigh Valley	4,046	1,224	17,159	—
Central Union	1,836	—	—	—
Weehawken	289	—	—	—
Scattering	65	132	55	5,250
Totals	11,745	95	4,731	39,678
Totals last week	11,013	88	6,486	42,220

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Grs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic	—	1,294
Morris Beef Co., Ss. New York	—	1,284
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Arabic	—	768
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic	—	1,405
Armour & Co., Ss. New York	—	900
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mesaba	271	1,100
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Mesaba	265	—
United Dressed Beef Co., Ss. Mesaba	—	450
Total exports	536	7,289
Total exports last week	643	6,031

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Nov. 13, 1909:

CATTLE.

Chicago	30,600
Kansas City	38,921
Omaha	16,368
St. Joseph	14,688
Cudahy	589
Sioux City	3,294
Wichita	1,813
South St. Paul	4,590
Indianapolis	4,278
New York and Jersey City	11,304
Fort Worth	17,608
Philadelphia	3,783

HOGS.

Chicago	110,760
Kansas City	64,603
Omaha	20,085
St. Joseph	32,621
Cudahy	9,148
Sioux City	9,678
Ottumwa	11,582
Cedar Rapids	12,128
Wichita	18,598
South St. Paul	15,946
Indianapolis	18,331
New York and Jersey City	38,352
Fort Worth	12,862
Philadelphia	7,346

SHEEP.

Chicago	57,664
Kansas City	18,792
Omaha	14,602
St. Joseph	5,274
Cudahy	684
Sioux City	688
Wichita	131
South St. Paul	5,508
Indianapolis	1,038
New York and Jersey City	39,678
Fort Worth	1,683
Philadelphia	7,803

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Nov. 19.—Trade is slow, but stocks are still very light. Western steam, \$13.75; city steam, \$13.75; refined, Continent, \$14.05; South American, \$14.65; Brazil, kegs, \$15.65; compounds, \$10@10.25.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess, 92s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 101s. 3d.; shoulders, 63s.; hams, short clear, 66d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 64d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 67s. 6d.; 35@40 lbs., 66s. 6d.; backs, 68s.; bellies, 75s. 6d. Tallow, 30s. 9d. Turpentine, 40s. 9d. Rosin, common, 10s. 1½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 69s. 6d.; American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 69s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 56s.; colored, 57s. 6d. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 69½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 3d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 27s. 1½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market was under pressure on the decline in hogs, quiet demand and selling by packing interests.

Tallow.

The market was steady at 6½c. for city.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was quiet and about steady, with 16c. bid for oleo stearine.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was quiet and a little easier with lard and on the lower cotton market. Quotations on the early call: November, \$6.74@6.80; December, \$6.83@6.88; January, \$6.90@6.92; February, \$6.90@7.05; March, \$7@7.01; April, \$7@7.08; May, \$7.04@7.05; July, \$7.07@7.08.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Hogs steady; bulk of prices, \$7.95@8.20; light weights, \$7.70@8.10; mixed and butchers' weights, \$7.75@8.25; heavies, \$7.75@8.25; rough heavies, \$7.75@7.90; Yorkers, \$7.90@8; pigs, \$8.10@7.70. Cattle, weak; beefs, \$4@9.25; cows and heifers, \$2.10@5.70; Texas steers, \$3.75@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.15@5.30; Western, \$4.25@7.50. Sheep steady; natives, \$2.90@5.10; Western, \$3@5.10; yearlings, \$5.25@6.50; lambs, \$4.75@7.50.

Kansas City, Nov. 19.—Hog market slow at \$7.40@8.10.

East Buffalo, Nov. 19.—Market for hogs opened higher; 4,800 on sale at \$8.30@8.50.

Cleveland, Nov. 19.—Hogs higher, at \$8.20@8.30.

Indianapolis, Nov. 19.—Hogs lower, at \$7.75@8.25.

Louisville, Nov. 19.—Hogs 10 to 15c. higher, at \$7.85@8.15.

St. Louis, Nov. 19.—Hogs steady, at \$6.75@8.20.

Omaha, Nov. 19.—Hogs steady, at \$7.90@8.05.

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO NOVEMBER 15, 1909.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	536	7,289
Boston	2,073	1,958
Baltimore	600	—
Philadelphia	1,506	—
Montreal	1,859	—
Exports to—		
London	2,243	7,879
Liverpool	2,498	1,368
Glasgow	672	—
Manchester	1,161	—
Totals to all ports	6,574	9,247
Totals to all ports last week	6,492	8,607

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Nov. 18, 1909.—The small stocks of oleo oil in Europe and in this country, and the very light production of oleo, has caused quite an advance in the price of extra oleo oil, with business in these goods now very active, but demand is extremely slack for all grades which are not choice quality, for the reason that the lower grades have to compete in Europe with vegetable fats, which take the place of inferior oleos. The market for neutral lard is bounding upward, as a result of the light lard production in view of the small hog arrivals, and there seems to be no prospect at present of having a heavy lard production and lower prices for that article. The market for butter oil has been temporarily depressed by weakness in the option markets, but many European buyers think the markets ripe now and have started making purchases of butter oil for the next few months.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼@12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼@12c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼@12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼@12c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¾c.

GETS IMMENSE PHOSPHATE SUPPLY.

The International Agricultural Corporation, recently organized to compete with the so-called fertilizer trust, which has alliances with large German potash interests, has purchased the Prairie Pebble Phosphate Company of Florida. The Florida company is credited with an output of 500,000 tons annually, and is one of the greatest sources of phosphate supply for fertilizer manufacture in this country.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	10,056	3,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,567	—
Omaha	300	2,600	300
St. Louis	1,000	9,971	—
St. Joseph	1,000	2,500	—
Sioux City	900	1,700	100
St. Paul	1,800	2,500	900
Ft. Worth	900	—	—
Milwaukee	—	3,875	—
Peoria	—	400	—
Indianapolis	300	7,000	—
Cincinnati	64	1,875	392
Pittsburg	250	11,700	1,500
E. Buffalo	100	4,800	7,800
New York	924	3,014	2,464

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1909.

Chicago	30,000	26,017	25,000
Kansas City	10,000	5,286	9,000
Omaha	8,200	2,100	14,500
St. Louis	11,000	13,750	1,700
St. Joseph	1,300	3,300	—
Sioux City	900	2,700	—
St. Paul	6,600	3,600	3,500
Ft. Worth	8,500	2,300	—
Milwaukee	—	1,119	—
Peoria	—	600	—
Indianapolis	350	3,000	—
Cincinnati	2,200	5,564	800
Pittsburg	2,700	10,000	5,000
E. Buffalo	4,500	24,000	25,000
New York	4,718	15,668	22,515

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1909.

Chicago	7,000	24,843	20,000
Kansas City	18,000	16,246	3,500
Omaha	2,900	2,300	7,500
St. Louis	5,800	13,888	3,000
St. Joseph	2,500	6,500	1,200
Sioux City	1,000	2,500	—
St. Paul	4,000	4,300	3,400
Ft. Worth	4,700	800	—
Milwaukee	—	1,710	—
Peoria	—	1,000	—
Indianapolis	1,300	10,600	—
Cincinnati	821	2,327	221
Pittsburg	—	2,000	750
E. Buffalo	—	2,900	6,400
New York	325	9,058	1,649

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1909.

Chicago	17,000	27,925	30,000
Kansas City	9,000	10,130	5,000
Omaha	6,300	2,800	6,500
St. Louis	5,000	13,112	2,500
St. Joseph	1,600	4,500	1,200
Sioux City	1,200	1,800	200
St. Paul	5,200	3,500	8,300
Ft. Worth	2,400	2,600	—
Milwaukee	—	9,707	—
Peoria	—	900	—
Indianapolis	1,350	10,000	—
Cincinnati	591	4,498	283
Pittsburg	—	5,100	600
E. Buffalo	—	3,200	4,200
New York	1,446	9,095	7,362

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1909.

Chicago	9,000	20,000	22,000
Kansas City	8,000	10,000	5,000
Omaha	3,500	4,000	6,000
St. Louis	5,000	11,490	3,000
St. Joseph	2,500	5,500	1,800
Sioux City	500	2,600	—
St. Paul	1,000	2,500	3,500
Ft. Worth	3,600	2,600	—
Milwaukee	—	8,626	—
Peoria	—	1,000	—
Indianapolis	—	7,000	—
Cincinnati	547	3,175	447
Pittsburg	—	6,000	—
E. Buffalo	—	2,500	3,000
New York	1,227	1,565	3,968

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1909.

Chicago	10,000	18,000	4,000
Kansas City	5,000	9,000	3,000
Omaha	3,600	5,600	3,500
St. Louis	1,000	10,263	2,500
St. Joseph	—	4,500	800
Sioux City	800	6,500	—
St. Paul	2,400	3,000	200
Ft. Worth	—	3,400	—
Indianapolis	—	8,000	—
Cincinnati	—	7,000	—
Milwaukee	—	2,764	—

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little advertisement in the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work

Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building St. Louis

Retail Section

THE RETAIL BUTCHER AND ADVERTISING

How and Why the Dealer Can Make Money Through Publicity

(Copyright, 1909, by Frank Farrington.)

V.—DIRECT BY MAIL (Continued.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fourteenth of a series of articles on Retail Advertising, which should be of interest to every wide-awake butcher. Though it deals with the retail trade, its points are well worth the attention of wholesalers and others, to whom advertising can be made as much of a profit-earner as it can to the retailer.]

The Circular Is Plainly an Advertisement.

The circular as distinguished from the letter is obviously an advertisement with no attempt to be a personal communication. It is such an advertisement as might be placed in a newspaper, but classified and the general tone eliminated, because you know just what sort of people are going to receive it, and you can write it for them alone. It is a chance to get up an advertisement in as good form, verbally and mechanically, as possible; or as good as you can afford.

This advertisement, like that in the newspaper, should have a heading, which should tell the story of the contents as far as three or four words may do so. The heading may be the title on the front page, if the circular is in the form of a folder, or it may be at the head of the one page, if all is printed upon one page.

The advertisement ought to be divided a good deal as a good-sized newspaper advertisement is divided. If one article only is mentioned, the matter is simple. If more, then the copy must be separated into a number of smaller ads. In the case of a booklet, there must be a general front page title and then a special page title, each one of which covers the one line mentioned on that page.

The small booklet is among the best kinds of advertising that a retailer can publish. A booklet of a size page to allow it to slip into a 6% envelope, and with eight pages and perhaps a cover, makes a good form of advertising and it is not expensive. This is a little more expensive than a simple four-page folder with no cover, but it does not cost nearly as much more in proportion, and then it must always be remembered in mailing advertising direct that the postage, which is a big item, is just as great on the poorest "ad." you send out as on the best job that money can buy.

It costs a cent each to mail the one-page circular of dodger-like construction. It costs no more than a cent to mail a neat, eight-page-and-a-cover booklet, which may advertise from six to a dozen features of your line of products, and do it in style.

How to Make Up the Booklet.

Experience is required to make up a good booklet. The dealer who wants to do this kind of advertising ought to save every good booklet that comes his way, and when he wants to get out one of his own get out the collection and pick out the one that comes nearest to his idea of what he wants to publish. Make up a "dummy" first of all out of plain white paper, with the headings written on and the subject matter indicated. Then write out the copy that you want on the pages, and get it just right.

Take the whole thing to the printer and find out whether your copy will fit the pages reasonably well, and see the samples of stock that he can use for printing the job. The printer himself will have some sample booklets that have been made by the office, and in these he can show you the styles of type possible to use in your booklet. A few experiences will teach you to know what you

want without having to ask so many questions.

When you do know what you want, don't let the printer talk you out of it. If you are going to do the best kind of advertising you will doubtless ask him to print things in a way he has not been in the habit of doing it, and he will object that that's not the way it should be done, and he may show you dozens of samples of the stereotyped sort as proof of his position. Never mind that. If you believe you are right, go ahead and see that the job comes through as you pictured it in your mind. The printer, after all, is usually only a printer, and not an advertising man.

The booklet need not bear the store name in many places. Sometimes only on the front or back cover is enough. Sometimes both are advisable. Sometimes when it is desired that the front cover should bear a heading that may arouse curiosity, the name plate may be used at the foot of the first inside page, just after what is probably going to be the introductory talk to the whole advertisement. The last page of the cover ought to bear the store name and address in full in plain type.

Regarding the stock to be used in the booklet, the printer's advice should carry some weight. Often he will have some odd stock that he would like to work up and clean out, thus making you a low price on a very good paper. When it comes to using dark or colored papers for cover work, it should be done with care, and the judgment of some experienced person taken regarding the color of stock and ink. It is very easy to make up a blind combination that can be read only with the utmost difficulty.

What to Put in the Booklet.

The matter in a booklet may vary from sharp business talk a little more than a newspaper ad. may. There is more time and more space to diverge a trifle if it will make the booklet more readable, but this must be done with great care and exceeding cleverness, and the man who is not sure whether or not he can stray from the subject to advantage might much better not stray.

More than any other form of advertising the booklet indicates the quality of the store sending it out. No advertisement of this character should be mailed unless the advertiser is willing that his store should be judged by it. If there can be injected into the job something of quality or interest that will make the booklet worth keeping for a time, the permanence of its advertising value is much enhanced.

The booklet repays one well for the expense of illustrating. It needs pictures to make it draw its best. There should be good half-tones on a book paper, or high grade line-cuts to be used on rough stock.

The first cost of a booklet may vary materially. A self-covered 8-page booklet of a size that will fit a pocket may be made for from ten dollars up for the first thousand, not going into the cheapest kind of work. And, if the number printed runs much more than the 1,000, the proportionate cost will rapidly decrease.

It costs no more to have a booklet printed well than to have it done poorly. You are entitled to have your job well done. The price quoted you will cover first-class work, whether you get it or not.

If you wish to go to the expense of two-color work on your booklet it may be made

much more attractive by that means. Avoid ornaments in the typographical make-up, and if you wish something more than the mere type, confine yourself to rule effects in borders, and this is better omitted unless you do have the borders printed in another color from the type, red for instance.

The number of booklet pages best adapted to economical make-up is a multiple of eight. It saves on paper by using the stock up evenly and it saves on presswork. When you make your dummy, make the imitation booklet just the size in every way that you wish the finished product to be. Allow on the pages for outside margin a half inch or more and for the center margin about half more to cover the whole center space, making the two inside margins.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Willis Workman has purchased the East Side Meat Market at Lyons, Kans.

Nelson Urban has engaged in the meat business at Miltonvale, Kans.

Jake and George Holben have engaged in the butcher business at Norcatur, Kans.

Sid Paxton has sold out his butcher shop at Home City, Kans., and moved to Irving.

W. E. Emeheizer has traded his meat market at Brewster, Kans., to John Briery.

R. V. Brazil is about to engage in the meat and grocery business at Yukon, Okla.

Reub. Lake is preparing to add a meat market to his department store at Lake City, Kans.

Charles Ulrich has succeeded his father in the meat business at Plainview, Neb.

W. S. Graves has sold out his meat business at Palisade, Neb., to Beigh & Baxter.

C. H. Stone has purchased the butcher shop of Keck & Son at Valparaiso, Neb.

Chris Tscharnier is about to engage in the meat business at Bassett, Neb.

Marimere & Millett have sold out their meat market at Morrill, Neb., to Powell & Conrad.

Walter Van Buskirk has put in a line of groceries in connection with his meat market at Foster, Neb.

Kung & Snyder are engaging in the meat business at Wilber, Neb.

P. A. Ogard has engaged in the meat business at Leshara, Neb.

C. C. Miller has sold out his meat market at Table Rock, Neb.

Lute Collins and R. Broman have formed a partnership and engaged in the meat business at Kent City, Mich.

A. J. Stevens has sold his stock of meats at Middleville, Mich., to W. W. Watson.

Scott & Coble have closed out their stock of meats at Dowagiac, Mich., and will retire from business.

Hugo Muck is about to retire from the meat business at Negaunee, Mich.

Hugo Muck is closing out his stock of meats at Battle Creek, Mich., and will retire from the retail business.

The butcher shop of Nicholson & Ekstrom at Bellingham, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

Wilcox & Paulson have purchased the meat business of C. D. Gilbert at Newport, Wash.

Hugo Lenz has succeeded Adolf Streit in the meat business at Krupp, Wash.

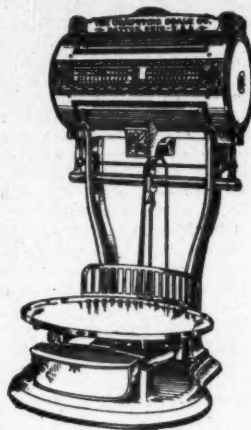
Sam Eagle is about to start in the meat business at Vancouver, B. C.

E. Parrish & Son have succeeded Miller & West in the meat business at Jefferson, Ore.

H. Mulder is engaging in the meat business at Lynden, Wash.

Philip Lewis has succeeded Lewis & Rosborough in the meat business at Sultan, Wash.

FRACTIONS DIFFICULT TO FIGURE



The new low platform
DAYTON Scale.

If you are a **retailer** of **meats** you will have problems to figure such as **finding the value** of 14 ounces at 18 cents a pound. As the avoirdupois pound is divided into **sixteenths** you are confronted with the problem 14-16ths of 18c. This is only one of hundreds of similar problems which confront the retailer each day.

No **man** should perform a service which can be done **better** by a machine.

The **Dayton Moneyweight Scale** is a **machine auditor**. The **values** are shown **simultaneously** with the **weight**. **Mistakes are impossible**.

REMOVE THE HANDICAP. Install our automatic system. Give your clerks an opportunity to be of more value to you by giving better attention to your customers.

Your **customers** will be interested in a system of weighing and computing which will protect their purchases against error. They do not ask for overweight but they will not tolerate short weight, regardless of whether it is accidental or intentional.

They want 16 ounces to the pound. They know they will get it where the **Dayton Moneyweight Scale** is used.

Our revised catalog just received from the printer. It will be sent to you "gratis" upon request.

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Moneyweight Scale Co., 27 State St.,
Chicago.
Next time one of your men is around this
way, I would be glad to have your Auto-
matic Scale explained to me.
This does not place me under obligation
to purchase.
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STREET and No.
TOWN
BUSINESSSTATE

The
Computing Scale
Company
MANUFACTURERS
DAYTON, OHIO.

MONEYWEIGHT SCALE CO.

LOCAL SALES OFFICE:
11 E. 14th St., New York

27 STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention NATIONAL PROVISIONER when writing.

M. Green has started a meat wagon route at Warwick, N. Y.

Carl Fisher has engaged in the meat business at Dayton, Ore.

G. Henneberg has opened a new meat market at Port Jervis, N. Y.

John McDonough has opened a provision store at East Cambridge, Mass.

A new meat market has been opened at Guilford, Me., by T. H. Gilbert.

E. E. Cause has purchased the Dorsett meat market at Spencer, N. C.

J. Mottus has closed his meat market at Monticello, N. Y., for the winter.

A. P. Langenberry has engaged in the meat business at Clackamas, Ore.

A. Mozely has disposed of his meat business at Creswell, Ore., to T. Morse.

P. M. Reeves' meat market at Newark, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

D. W. Gerhart & Son have engaged in the meat business at Wapato, Wash.

E. J. Phillips has opened the Lenox Meat & Produce Market at Sandpoint, Idaho.

A. Kraemer has sold out his meat business at Hynes, Cal., to Abbie M. Nagle.

H. E. Cosner has succeeded to the butcher shop of Cosner & Goss at Addy, Wash.

The meat market of W. Jones at Shelbyville, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire.

W. H. Bergard has purchased the meat and grocery business of J. Fish at Seattle, Wash.

J. B. Frederick has purchased the meat market of J. T. Lawton at So. Waterbury, Conn.

The meat market of O. G. Wheeler at Ansonia, Conn., has been closed under writs of attachment.

Mr. Stokes has purchased his partner's interest in the meat firm of Wagner & Stokes at McCook, Neb.

The meat firm of Eddy & Stoerle, Greenwich, Conn., has been dissolved. Mr. Stoerle will continue the business.

Thomas E. Burke, No. 492 Hayes street, San Francisco, is holding the trade out in

the Pacific metropolis on Spanish style clubhouse sausages.

The Standard Meat Company, No. 150 Sixth street, San Francisco, is going to add another wagon to take care of its rapidly increasing trade.

P. J. Kaufmann & Company, No. 654 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., have installed a new ice box and extensive alterations are being planned to this market.

On Dec. 1 Loesser Bros., of Market street, San Francisco, will open their new market at 877 Market street. Fixtures and interior decorations will cost about \$25,000.

The Dave Shantz Market and Grocery Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,000 by M. Graham, G. W. Reynolds and John Donnellan.

Joseph Mitcheson, Muskegon's (Mich.) oldest meat dealer, died recently at the age of 73 years. Mr. Mitcheson came to Mus-

kegon from Grand Rapids in 1867 and had bought and sold meats continuously in Muskegon for 42 years.

The J. Friedman Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000 to deal in groceries and provisions. M. Langer, 1283 Third avenue; F. Paradise, 640 Myrtle avenue, and A. A. Hollander of 17 East 112th street, Manhattan, are the incorporators.

The New Orleans (La.) Butchers' Benevolent Society, a well-known and prosperous organization, held its annual election last week at its headquarters, corner Poydras and Dryades streets, resulting as follows: E. Larroux, president; V. Vignes, vice-president; A. J. Baron, treasurer; L. Montegut, secretary. Board of Directors—S. Dumestre, R. Forlo, M. Rossignol, L. Dours, E. Merlas H. B. Daboval, R. Fallon, G. G. Braquet, C. Balancie, M. Cazaubon.

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ALSO High Grade Summer SAUSAGE Without Cereal.

PITTSBURG BUTCHERS' AND PACKERS' SUPPLY CO.

New York Section

F. A. Fowler, of Chicago, head of the Swift beef and branch house departments, was in New York this week.

Sales of fresh beef by Swift & Co. in New York City during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 13, 1909, averaged 7.53 cents per pound.

William Luft, a veteran salesman in the employ of S. Oppenheimer & Co., and widely known throughout the butcher supply trade, died at his home in this city last week.

Arthur Meyer, butcher, residing at 121 West 137th street, New York City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities \$1,623, contracted in 1908, and assets \$91 in accounts.

Conron Bros. Company is planning extensive improvements for its Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, branch house. These alterations will include the installation of a 150-ton refrigerating machine, on which the company will shortly ask for bids.

The Friedman Company, of Brooklyn, has been formed to do a provision business; capital, \$1,000. Incorporators: Meyer Langer, 283 Third avenue; Frank Paradise, 610 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn; Abraham A. Hollander, 17 East 112th street, New York.

Joseph Vogt, of 583 Knickerbocker avenue, Brooklyn, died Monday of appendicitis. For the last fifteen years he had been in the meat business in Knickerbocker avenue, and was a prominent member of the United Master Butchers' Association.

A large number of butchers and grocers charged with using false and incorrect weights and scales were tried in the Sixth District Municipal Court in Manhattan on Wednesday, and fines were imposed ranging from \$5 to \$100. Most of the butchers concerned were lower East and West Side shopkeepers.

The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company's Mutual Aid Society held its annual

entertainment and ball at Terrace Garden last Friday evening. This society, composed of employees of the big West Side abattoir, is thoroughly organized and has lots of friends, as was shown by the attendance on Friday night. Boxes were occupied by President Fred Joseph, Messrs. Leo and M. H. Joseph, Mayer Meyer and other officers of the company and many leading representatives of the trade in this city.

Ignazio Lupo, the Italian merchant who disappeared about a year ago leaving \$100,000 worth of debts behind him, among which was at least one very large packinghouse account, returned to New York from Italy last week and was taken in by the police. It seems that he is a very notorious criminal who has been arrested on kidnapping, counterfeiting, and even murder charges. It is said that he was implicated in the Petrosino case also. Packers are now wondering how on earth they ever came to trust him.

Sausage makers in the employ of the M. Zimmerman Company went on strike this week to add to the excitement caused by the A. Gobel strike in Brooklyn. This strike was planned and forced by officers of the labor unions, and they are vigorously carrying it on. Homer D. Call, national secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters of America, came to New York this week to address the strikers. There has been much disorder, and the police have had considerable trouble suppressing those who attacked workmen at the sausage plants. Both plants are being operated with men not in sympathy with the strike and under police protection.

BUILDING IN THE BRONX.

Activity in the meat trade in the neighborhood of Brook avenue, The Bronx, continues to increase. The Bronx Market, on Brook avenue, near Westchester avenue, is becoming more and more the center for the meat trade. Plans were filed this week with the city building department by the S. & S. Company for the erection of a new branch house on Brook avenue in the market row next to the Conron house. This building will be a modern two-story branch house 55 x 90 feet, and is to cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000.

Plans were also filed this week for a market building on Brook avenue beyond the new S. & S. house, which is to be two stories in height, and to cover 45 x 190 feet area. This is erected by the owners of the property for the use of other meat or allied concerns which may desire to locate in that market.

ARMOUR CHANGES IN NEW YORK.

Important changes in the Armour organization arrangements in the New York district were announced this week. The Armour business has outgrown the old branch house at Duane and Hudson streets, and that house will be consolidated with the Armour house in Manhattan Market, Tenth avenue and 35th street, where the company has enlarged its quarters and facilities. Manager J. F. Pierce will have charge of the combined houses and business in addition to his former duties, and new offices have been fitted up for him and his staff on the second floor of the Manhattan Market quarters.

The Armour executive offices for the New York sales district will be removed to a handsome suite in the Hudson Terminal Building, where General Superintendent F. J. Stoltz will have his headquarters. The executives of the various Armour departments will have their offices there, as well as the auditing department.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Nov. 13, 1909, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 9,027 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,460 lbs.; total, 15,487 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 12,425 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 3,478 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,340 lbs.; Bronx, 50 lbs.; total, 4,868 lbs.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORDS

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Aaron, H., 70 Forsyth; H. Brand.
Bacharach, S., 204 St. Anna ave.; Dumrauf & W.
Berkowitz, B., 158 Orchard; Van Id. Co.
Bund, H., 935 E. 189th; N. Y. Butchers' D. M. Co.
Bohning, J., 446 E. 78th; J. Levy.
Diego, V. & E. Trunzo, 179 Prince; H. Brand.
Farber, K., 49 Pitt; J. Levy.
Feldman, J., 228 Clinton; Levy & Co.
Falco, S., 311 E. 108th; Sam Levy.
Gentile, A., 250 Mott; H. Brand.
Hersig, M., 90 Ridge; J. Levy.
Halper, I. & A. Hulmelfarb, 208 Rivington; H. Brand.
Iceland, H., 207 E. Houston; G. Schwidmer Co.
Kleinfelder, R., 1174 Havenmeyer ave. Kleinman S., 1341 Brook ave.; H. Brand.
Kalkis, B. & A. Yarno, 7 W. 118th; J. Levy.
Kahn, H., 602 Amsterdam ave.; J. Levy.
Kurlender, S., 819 5th; H. Brand.
List, L., 108 Ridge; J. Levy.
Paul, A., 58 E. 90th; Van Id. Co.
Paul, H., 1980 2d ave.; Van Id. Co.
Pfeffer, H., 521 E. 11th; J. Levy & Co.
Riggis, G., 331 E. 47th; H. Brand.
Schlip, T., 160 Thompson; Van Idestine Co.
Schlip, A., 1138 Prospect ave.; Dumrauf & W.
Thommen, J., 180 1st; Dumrauf & W.
Topper, W., 198-200 Brook ave.; H. Brand.
Wender, S. & L. Leitner, 110 Cannon; H. Brand.
Warren, S., 70 E. 105th; F. Lesser.
Yosca & Ripa, 345 E. 24th; F. Lesser.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

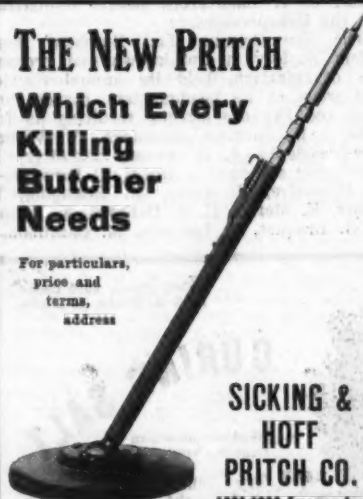
Pearlman, A., Victor st. and Morris Park ave.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Brooklyn Beef & Provision Co., 168 Myrtle ave.; Joseph Rosenberg.

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terms,
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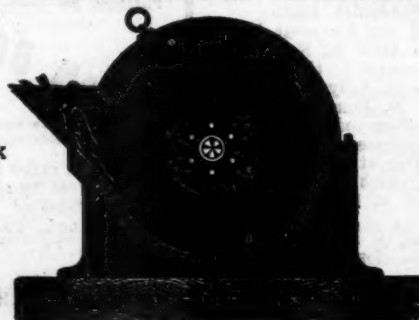
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